सं किए नमा श्रा या अवदत्त

# संवित्प्रकाशः

The SAMVITPRAKĀŚA

BY

**VĀMANADATTA** 

**Edited with English Introduction** 

by

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### INTRODUCTION

The Text and its Name

The Sanskrit text edited and published here for the first time of the Samvitprakāśa by Vāmanadatta is a philosophical tract of medium length the first section of which is framed in the form of a prayer addressed to Vișnu who is also variously called Hari, Mādhava, Väsudeva and Acyuta. What makes this text particularly interesting and important is not only the fine style in which it is written and the depth of its contents but the fact that it appears to represent a genre of Vaisnava monism the existence of which has been virtually unknown. Although a Vaisnava text, the idealist monism it presents is in many respects parallel to its Kashmiri Saiva equivalents. One could go so far as to say that just as we refer to the Saiva monism that developed in Kashmir between the 9th and 11th centuries as Kashmiri Saivism, we can analogously refer to the system expounded in this text, which was written in Kashmir probably sometime during the same period, as a form of Kashmiri Vaisnavism. The similarities in style and conception between the Samvitprakāśa and Kashmiri Saiva literature in general makes this work an object of study for the modern scholar of Kashmiri Saivism just as it was for Kashmiri Saivites in the past. Thus, prior to its recovery in manuscript, we knew of the existence of the Samvitprakāśa almost exclusively through quotation in Kashmiri Saiva sources,1 where references appear alongside those drawn from Saiva works with no incongruity,2

We have called our text Samvitprakāśa and this is the name by which it was generally known to Kashmiri Saivites, although it is also occasionally referred to by other names. Thus Bhagavad-

 The quotations drawn from the Sanyuprakāśa found in Kashmiri Saiva sources are listed below, p. 34-5.

Dvivedi notes that Vāmanadatta's Samvitprakāša is mentioned by Devarāja, a commentator on the Nighantu. L.A.S., II p. 73 with reference to Aufrecht, I p. 681.

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utpala calls it the 'Stuti', 1 'Atmasaptati2' and 'Samvitprakarana'3 in three single instances. These names seem to be derived from those of the sections into which the text is divided. In the two manuscripts used for this edition ( see below ), there are seven sections called 'prakarana'. In one of the manuscripts, the length of each section is noted by the scribe at the end of each one. They

	Reported length	Ac	tual length
1) Saṃvitprakāśa	160		137 1/2
2) Atmasaptati	59		59
3) Vikalpaviplava	61		59
4) Vidyāviveka			98
5) Varnavikāra	52		52
6) Pannārthaprakāśa	22		27
7) ?			?

As the colophons do not mention the name of the text and neither does the author who refers to it simply as 'the work' (krti), one might be tempted to suggest that 'Samvitprakāśa' is not the real title of all the text but just of the first chapter. That this may be the case seems to be supported by the name 'Samvitprakarana' given as that of the source of a quote drawn from out text. As this reference is drawn from the first section it appears that in this case the name of the section of the text from which the reference is drawn is presented as if it were that of the whole text. That this happens is confirmed by the introduction of one reference as being from the 'Atmasaptati' which is, in fact, drawn from the second section which goes by this name. But that this principle is not uniformly applied is evidenced by the existence of one reference drawn from the first section that is said to be from the 'Stuti'. Although the first section is indeed written in the style of a philosophical hymn addressed to Visnu, the word 'stuti' appears

in the title of the second section. Anyway, that 'Samvitprakāśa' is not just the name of the first section but of all the text is confirmed by the fact that this is how the source is named even when other sections apart from the first are quoted. Even so, in so far as by far the greater majority of references are drawn from the first section, the name Samvitprakāśa frequently refers equally to both the text as a whole and a section of it.

Manuscripts and State of the Text

Only two manuscripts were used for this edition, namely:

A) Manuscript number 1371 deposited in the library of the of the Research Department, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar. It consists of twentyone oblong sheets of paper numbered one to twelve. It is written in fairly clear Devanāgari, indicating assuming its Kashmiri origin, that it is not very old. The text breaks off abruptly at the beginning of the seventh section. The sudden interruption of the text before the end of the page may be either because the scribe did not finish copying the entire text or else that this was the condition of the text in the manuscript from which he was copying. I am grateful to Professor R. Gnoli for having given me a copy of this manuscript.

B) The second manuscipt is deposited in the central library of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and is numbered C4003. It is sixteen folios long, the sheets folding together as do those of a European book. Written in Sarada characters, this manuscript is distinctly older than A. It breaks off at verse 90 of the fourth section and concludes with verses 23 to 27 of the sixth. The scribe writes at the end:

> अतः परं यदा लेखकेन विस्मृतिवशात् त्यक्तमासीत् तत् पृथक् पत्रत्रयान्तरं लिखितम ॥ संवित्प्रकाशः॥

A third possible manuscript is deposited in the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Poona, number 472 (1875-6), it is written in Devanāgari script. Although the catalogue describes it as complete, it is just two folios long. Named Samvitprakāśa, it is attributed to Harsadattasūnu.

Although manuscript A generally contains better readings than B. they not infrequently agree in readings that require emendation.

Sp. Pra., p. 97. Ibid., p. 88. The printed edition introduces this quote from the Samvitprakasa as belonging to the Almasaptati. Bhagavaduipula quotes from a Svātmasaptati (Ibid., p. 112), but this reference cannot be traced in the nanuscripts of the Samvitprakasa indicating either that this was a different text or that this verse was drawn from a missing portion of our text.

<sup>3.</sup> Ibid., p. 112.

indicating that they are derived from closely related sources which bear the defective text of an original common source. The main evidence to support this view is the condition of the first section of our text. Thus, whereas the length of the succeeding sections corresponds to that stated in the colophons, the first section which Vāmanadatta himself says is 160 verses long, runs into not more than 138. This discrepency can be partially, at least, accounted for by the loss of the initial portion of the text. Thus, the beginning lacks the usual benedictory verse and starts very abruptly so that even though both manuscripts agree, there can be little doubt that the original text did not begin this way. Further evidence to suggest this is found in the Laksmitantra. The fourteenth chapter of this Tantra quotes extensively from the first section of our text.1 As it happens, these reference are all drawn in serial order from the Samvitprakāśa. The first of these verses, known to be from the Samvitprakāśa independently from references, is not found in the manuscripts. It seems quite reasonable to suppose that it comes from the initial, lost portion of our text. Apart from this omission, it appears from internal evidence that the text of the first section has suffered losses within it as well as additions. The edition of the text has therefore entailed the following emendations in its basic forms:

1) The second line of verse 10 is not found in either manuscripts as found in *Spandapradīpikā* (p. 112) where this verse is quoted. That the text has suffered a loss is supported by the 'yathā' in the first line which requires a 'tathā' in the second and so this line has been added in the critical edition. Similarly, the 'yathā' is the second line of verse 1/35 suggests the existance of another line containing 'tathā' or the like. Possibly L.T., 14/22 contains a modified version of this line but as its original form is uncertain the critical text has not been altered.

3) Line 1/37ab is not found in the manuscripts but has been added on the basis of a quote in *Spandapradīpikā* (p. 111) where this line is found. Conversely, although an extra line appears in verse

Kashmiri Saiva authors refer to the writer of the Samvitprakāśa as Vāmanadatta. He himself confirms that this is his name in the concluding verses of each section.<sup>2</sup> He also says that he was born a brahmin in Kashmir and that he belonged to the Ekāyana.<sup>3</sup> In this way he tells us that he was a Pāńcarātrin for it is to the Ekāvana that the Pāñcarātra affiliates itself. Thus Rāmānuja's teacher, Yamunācārya, who lived in South India about the middle of the tenth century wrote a work, now lost, called the Kāśmirāgamaprāmānya. There he is said to have sought to establish the revealed character (apaurusevatva) of the Ekāyana branch of the white Yajurveda which Pāñcarātrins claim is the original source of their Agamic literature.4 The Pancaratra tradition considers the Ekāyanaveda to be a 'secret tradition' (rahasyāmnāya).5 But even so, the dominant feature of the Ekāyana is traditionally said by Pāńcarātrins to be its Vedic character which thus establishes the authority of the Pañcaratra and its sacred literature. Revealed, according to the Iśvarasamhitā, to Sandilya at the beginning of Kaliyuga by Samkarsana, it is described as the Ekāyana Veda, being the one path to liberation. The word 'Ekāyana' appears already in the Chāndogyopaniṣad as the name of a 'fifth Veda' thus indicating the antiquity of early, possibly Vaisnava, groups that referred to their scriptures in these terms.6 At any rate, the point is that the term 'Ekāyana' is

<sup>1/57</sup> which is missing in the quote found in *Spandapradipikā* (p. 97), it has not been omitted in the critical edition. *Vāmanadatta*, the Author of the Saṃvitprakāśa

<sup>1.</sup> Jayaratha, for example, commenting on T.A., 5/154 cd-5ab writes: गुरुभि: वामनदत्ताचार्येण भाषितमिति संवित्प्रकाशे ।

<sup>2.</sup> कृतिर्वामनदत्तस्य सेयं भगवदाश्रया S.P., 1/138. Cf. ibid. 2/61. 3/60, 4/98 and 5/52.

<sup>3.</sup> एकायने प्रमृतस्य कश्मीरेषु द्विजात्मनः। ibid., 1/137.

<sup>4.</sup> Vedānta Deśika writes:
यथा चैकायनशाखायामपीछ्येयत्वं तथा काश्मीरागमप्रामाण्य एवं प्रपञ्चितमिति नेह प्रस्तुयते।
Pāñcarān arakṣā, Vedāntadeśika granthamālā edited by Annangaracarya, p.
95, Vedāntadeśika repeates this statement in his Nyāyapæiśudain, p. 168.
See M. Narasimhacharya Contributions of Yununa to Viśiṣṭādvaita,
Madras: M. Rangacharya Memorial Trust, 1971 p. 12.

<sup>5.</sup> आद्यमेकायन वेदं रहस्याम्नायसंज्ञितम् । İśvarasanhitā, 21/531.

<sup>6.</sup> ऋग्वेदं भगवोऽध्येमि यजुर्वेदं सामवेदार्थवणं.....वाकोवाक्यमेकायनम् ॥

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extensively found in Panearatra literature as a way of referring to the Pancaratra and its scriptures as affiliated to the Veda. Indeed, according to these sources, the Ekāyana is not just a part of the Veda but the 'very root of the tree of the Veda', that 'stands at the head of the Vedas'.2 Ouite in keeping with Vāmanadatta's affirmation of his Ekāyana affiliations, the text confirms his thoroughgoing Vaisnavism and his incorporation of Pancaratra concepts in places confirms his Pancaratra associations.3

All we know about Vāmanadatta is what he himself tells us in this, his only recovered work. He says that his mother was called Ratnādevi and that his father was Devadatta, the son of Rātradatti.<sup>4</sup> He also refers to his daughter Vāmadevi who, he tells us, wrote a hymn to Visnu, possibly called Haristuti. We must therefore distinguish our Vāmanadatta from the Vāmananātha, also known as Srivāmana and Hrasvanātha, who wrote the (A) Dvayasampatti, in so far as the latter was not the son of Devadatta but of Harsadatta.6 Anyway, this text, which seems to have

 आदिष्टोऽहं भगवता भवदर्थे तपोनिधे इत्यक्तवाध्यापयामास वेदमेकायनाभिधम् ॥ मुलभृतस्तु महतो वेदवृक्षस्य यो महान् सदब्रह्म वासुदेवाख्यं परतत्त्वेकसंश्रयम् । Pārameśvarasamhita, jannapada, 1/32-3.

2. Prasnasamhita, 2/38-9. For this and other references, see V. Krishnamachary's Sanskrit introduction to the Laksmitantra, Adyar Library Series no.87, Adyar, Madras 1975, p. 4-7. Also the Sanskrit introduction to the Paramasamhita, Gaekwad's Oriental Series no. 86 Baroda, 1940, p. 29-33

3. See below, p. 29.

रात्रदात्तर्देवदत्तो रत्नादेव्यां यदात्मजम् । लेभे वामनदत्ताख्यं तत्स्तुत्या प्रीयते हरिः॥ S.P., 1/135cd-6ab.

5. तथाद्युक्तं मद्दुहित्र्या वामदेव्या हरिस्त्तौ ॥ S.P., 4/78cd. 'Haristuti' may be the proper name of the text or simply a generic expression.

6. Sivopādhyāya writes: द्वयसम्पत्तिकारस्तु वामननाथो.....V.B., p. 78 and: श्रीहरवनाथेन हर्षदत्तम्नुनापि......इत्यादिनाद्वयसम्पत्तौ, ibid., p. 90. Abhinava confirms the authorship of this work in the P.T.V., p. 198: एष एव श्रीनामनविरिचते द्वयसम्पत्तिवार्तिक उपदेशनयो बोधव्यः॥ These references do not allow us to determine whether the name of this text was 'Dvayasampatti' or 'Adyavasampatti'. It may be the case that Abhinava's reference is to a second text which was a commentary - vārtika - of the (A) Dvayasampatti, but it seems more likely to me that was the

originally been a commentary on the Vijnanabhairava or, at any rate dedicates space to commenting on a verse from it, is entirely Saiva. Similar considerations cast doubt on the identity of our Vāmanadatta with the author of the Svabodhodayamañjari. The author of this short but interesting yogic tract, cast in the style of the Vijnāñabhairava,1 identifies himself as Vāmanadatta, the son of Harsadatta.2 Thus, there can be no doubt that there were at least two Vāmanadatta's known to Kashmiri Saiva authors by Abhinavagupta's time.

Again, Yogarāja quotes a verse as being by Vīravāmaka which translated reads: "We worship (the deity) incessantly by means of the transcendental fire sacrifice in which the fuel is the forest of duality and death itself the human victim (mahāpaśu)."3

Although this verse cannot be traced in the manuscripts of the Samvitprakāśa, they are incomplete and it could, anyway, have been drawn from another work by our Vamanadatta. However, this does not seem very likely in so far as the form of the 'transcendental fire sacrifice' is drawn from a model that is clearly more Saiva then Vaisnava. The word 'vira' in the author's name

original title of this work and that it was indeed a commentary. The lengthy quote in V.B., p. 78-9 certainly reads like a commentary on verse 90 of the Vijnanabhairava. Rodhavilasa seems to have been another name for this work. One manuscript (no. C 4719) is deposited in the Central Libraryin Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and is listed as being by the son of Harsadatta. Rastogi, (the Krama Tantricism of Kashmir. Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi 1979, p. 182) notes the existence of a Săradā manuscript in Poona (BORI no. 472 of 1875-6) of the same work going by the name 'Bodhavilāsa' The colophon reads: ढाकदेशसमदभतो मीमांसावनकेसरी

हर्षदत्तेति नाम्नात् तस्य सुनोरियं कृतिः॥

1. The Svabodhodayamanjari is quoted in Sp. Pra. p. 126 and in T.A., vol. II, p. 4. A number of manuscripts of this text are available under various names including 'Svabodhamañjari' and 'Subodhamañjari'. Iwo manuscripts are deposited in the Central Library in B.H.U. numbered C 4255 and CIOO. This text, which is well work editing, is typical of a class of short tracts dealing with monistic Yoga of the type found in the Vijjanabhairava. Another such text is the Nirvāṇayogottara quoted by Yogarāja in his commentary on the *Paramārthasāra* (p. 160), a manuscript of which is deposited in the Central Library in P. I. U (no. C 4246).

The colophon of B.H.U. manuscript no. C 4255 reads:

मीमांसावरसिंहश्च (स्य ) हर्पदत्तस्य सुनुना ।

कता वामनदत्तेन स्वबोधोदयमञारी

<sup>3.</sup> P.S., p. 146. Quoted below, p. 36.

lends further weight to the view that this verse is drawn from a work written by a Saiva, rather than Vaisnava, author. Thus, it is not at all certain whether Viravāmanaka and our Vāmanadatta were the same person. The same uncertainty prevails concerning Abhinavagupta's reference to a Vāmanaka as one of his teachers in the Tantrāloka. Although Abhinavagupta does refer to Vāmanadatta with respect in one place as 'guru' he may simply mean that he was one of his venerable predecessors or elder contemporaries rather than literally his teacher. However, even though Abhinavagupta was averse to Vaisnavas, as are Saivites in general, he was prepared to concede that the views of others were valuable even if they taught what he considered to be lower doctrines. Thus he wrote that: "I myself, for this very reason, have frequented, moved by curiosity for lower doctrines and scriptures, masters of all sorts, logicians, Vedic scholars, Buddhists, Jainas and Vaisnavas etc.."2 Perhaps Vāmanadatta was one of these Vaisnava teachers to whom Abhinava refers. If so, Vāmanadatta was his elder contemporary thus placing him in the beginning of the eleventh century. Again, Bhagavadutpala quotes Vāmanadatta frequently and, although his date is uncertain, we can be sure that he was not prior to Utpaladeva, Abhinava's grand-teacher, as he also quotes from his İśvarapratyabhijñākārikā in a number of places.3 But although we can thus be sure that Vāmanadatta was not later than Abhinavagupta there is no certain evidence available at present to establish a minimum date for him. Even so, it seems to me that Vāmanadatta was probably either an elder contemporary of Abhinavagupta or belonged to the generation just preceding him. At any rate, there seems no reason to doubt that he lived and wrote in Kashmir sometime between the 9th and 12th century, that is, during the period of Kashmiri Saivism's most vigourous growth. This was a period during which such a large number of Kashmiri scholars and religious men turned their attention to writing and teaching that in many

cases it is hard to decide who preceded whom and, indeed, many were contemporaries of different ages. The style and content of Vāmanadatta's work is in itself eloquent testimony to his belonging to this rich period of India's religious history.

The Vaisnava Monism of the Samvitprakāśa

Samvitprakāśa, the title of the first chapter, coincides, as we have seen, with the name of the entire text and, in fact, the symbolic notion of consciousness as luminous is indeed one of the major themes of the text as a whole and of the first chapter in particular. Vāmanadatta, like the Pratyabhijñā philosopher, Utpaladeva, makes extensive use of this analogy thus imparting a Pratyabhijñā-like tone to his mode of discourse. This feature markedly distinguishes Vāmanadatta's work from another monistic Vaisnava tract that has come down to us and that we know was studied in 10th century Kashmir, namely, the Paramārthasāra, also known as the Adhārakārikā written by Patañjali, alias Sesa, traditionally identified (certainly mistakenly) with the author (s) of the Mahābhāsya commentary on Pāṇini's grammar and the Aphorisms on Yoga. Thus, although the latter work is monistic, conceiving the one ultimate reality to be Visnu who is pure consciousness, just as Vāmanadatta docs, light analogies are virtually absent. This divergence is emblematic of the divergent approach the two authors adopt to establish their monism and the aspect of the unity of reality which they have choosen to fix their attention upon. Adisesa's work reads much like a short treatise an Advaita Vedanta, indeed the author is represented as one who 'knows the Veda and its limbs' and as 'having seen all the Vedantaśastra,' on the basis of which he wrote his work.2 Instead of the neuter Brahman, however, we find

आह अन्येऽि धर्मशिववामनकोद्भटश्रीभूतेशभास्करमुखप्रमुखा महान्तः॥ T.A., 37/62.

<sup>2.</sup> T.Ā., 13/345 b-346a.

<sup>3.</sup> The İśvarapratyabhijñā is quoted in Sp. Pra., p. 84, 87 and 124.

The only verse in the Adhārakārikā in which ultimate reality is clearly understood as being light is the following: विगतीपाधिः स्मिटिकः स्वप्रभया भाति निर्मलो यहत्। चिद्दीपः स्वप्रभया तथा विभातीह निष्पाधिः ॥ A.K. 60. Cf. Ibid., 23. In another place the Self, is compared to the Sun: यद्वत् सवितर्युदिते करोति कर्मणि जीवलोकोऽयम् । न च तानि करोति रविर्न कारणि तद्वतदालगणि ॥

Ibid., 13. 2. त्वं साङ्गवेदवेत्ता.....

ibid., 4, also:

find Visnu who is represented as the supreme soul (paramātman), but even though he is characterised as the 'cause of creation, persistence and destruction'2 the universe is Visnu's Māyā which is unreal.3 Clearly, there is a palpable contradiction here but even so. Adisesa remains true to his Vaisnava creed and so refuses to take recourse to Advaita Vedanta's solution to this problem by making a distinction between the pure absolute - Brahman - which is etemally just as it is, unrelated to diversity in any way except as the reality behind an illusion, and the personal God - Iśvara - Who creates, sustains and destroys all things that, like the world he seemingly creates, is real only to the extent that he is the Brahman that appears to be him. Thus Adiśesa makes free use of the entire gamout of standard analogies to explain in what sense Visnu's Māyā is just an unreal illusion: it is like the water in a mirage (mrgatrsnika), the silver seen in nacre, the snake in the rope, the two moons mistakenly perceived by someone with an eye disease.4 The specific character of individual things that appear to exist in the illusory world of Māyā is similarly explained by taking recourse to the standard Advaita notion of limiting adjuncts (upādhi) produced by ignorance. The analogy is also the well known Advaita one of the sun that shines reflected in different pools of water-just so the Supreme Self appears diversified in the things of the world, established as it is in all the limiting

वेदान्तशास्त्रमिखलं विलोक्य शेषस्तु जगदाधारः। आर्यापञ्चाशीत्या बबन्ध परमार्थसारमिदम्॥

 परं परस्याः प्रकृतेरनादिगेकं निविष्टं बहुधा मुहासु । सर्वालयं सर्वचराचरस्यं त्वाभेव विष्णुं शरणं प्रपदे॥ Ibid., 1.

 नारायणमात्मानं ज्ञात्वा सर्गस्थितिप्रलयहेतुम् । सर्वज्ञः सर्वगतः सर्वः सर्वेश्वरो भवति ॥ Ibid., 67.

 बुद्ध्वेनमसत्यानदं विष्णोभीयात्मकं जगदूपम् । विगतद्वन्द्वोपाधिकभोगासङ्गो भवेच्छान्तः ॥ Ibid., 74.

 मृगतृष्णायागुदकं शक्ती रणतं भुणक्रमो रणनाम् । तैमिरिकचन्द्रयुगवद् भाग्तं निधितं जगाः ॥ Ibid., 22.

Tokan Marabbalala and

Ibid. 87.

conditions that delineate apparently existing objects.1 Consequently, even though Visnu is said to be the creator, Adisesa declares that: "Just as there is no cause of the creation and destruction of the snake (mistakenly perceived) in the rope, so too there is no cause here of the arising and destruction of the universe."2 Thus, just as at the cosmic level the ultimate principle does nothing, so too at the individual level, the Self, like the Sāmkhyan Purusa, is perfectly inactive. We can contrast this view with that presented by Abhinava in his Saiva adaptation of this text.3 Abhinava agrees with Adisesa that the individual soul merges into the Brahman when he overcomes Mäyā and that it consists essentially of thought constructs centred on duality.4 Adisesa says that this takes place when the soul realises that Visnu's Māyā is insubstantial like the snow, foam or bubbles formed from water or the smoke that issues from a fire. 5 The practicioner must contantly refresh this awareness ( bhāy anā ), through it he is liberated by becoming one with the Brahman. According to Abhinava, however, contemplative insight (bhāvanā) into the nature of the principles of existence is the result of realising one's own universal "I" consciousness that is experienced not just as the one universal consciousness which is the passive ground of Being but as supremely active, thus he writes:

 इत्थं द्वैतिकल्पे मिलते प्रिक्ति च मोहनी मामाम् । सिले सेलिन भीरे भीरियव ब्रह्मणि लग्नी स्थात् ॥
 P.S. 51.

Note that in order to distinguish Abhinava's Paramārthasāra from that of Ādiśeṣa, I call the latter Ādhārakārikā.

 हिमफेनबुद्बुदा इव जलस्य घूगो यथा बहो: । तद्वत् स्वभावभूता मायैषा कीर्तिता विष्णो: ॥ Ā.K., 56.

यद्वद् दिनकर एको विभाति सिललाशयेषु सर्वेषु । तद्वत् सकलोपधिष्ववस्थितो भाति परमात्मा ॥ Ibid., 23.

रज्ज्वां भुजङ्गहेतुः प्रभविनाशौ यथा न स्तः । जगदुत्पत्तिनाशौ न च कारणमस्ति तद्विह॥ Ibid., 50.

<sup>3.</sup> Abhinavagupta adapted the Vaisnava *Paramārthasāra* to express the Saiva position. For details see K.C. Pandey 'Abhinavagupta' Chowkhamba, Varanasi 1963, p. 63-7.

INTRODUCTION

"I am the Lord who playfully propels the machine of the wheel of energies. My nature is pure and I hold the position of the Lord of the great wheel of energies. It is in me alone that all things manifest as do jars and other (objects) in a clean mirror. Everything extends out of me as does the wonderful diversity of dreams from one who sleeps. I myself am all things (and they are related to me) like hands, feet and other (limbs are related to the) body. I alone manifest in all this like the light (that shines) in (all) existing things."

While Abhinava affirms the activity of the Self which he understands to be not just a knower but also an agent,  $\overline{A}$  dises a categorically denies that the Self is active. Present in the body the Self is the embodied soul (  $deh\overline{i}$ ), his presence stimulates the activity of the body, mind and senses, but he does nothing, just as the magnet that attracts iron to itself is inactive. Thus:

"The embodied soul sees, hears, smells, touches, tastes and perceives but in so far as he ( as the Self is really ) devoid of intellect, senses and body, he does nothing."<sup>3</sup>

Abhinava modifies this verse to fit his own view and places it at the conclusion of his previous statement concerning the experience of the Self's authentic nature as the agent of creation etc., thus his version reads:

"Even though the one who sees, hears and smells, being devoid of the senses and body does nothing, it is I alone who

deploy the various reasonings of the pholosophies and scriptures."

According to Adisesa there is no agent because there is nothing in reality for him to act upon. Abhinava and Adisesa agree that the Lord is not affected by the troubles of the world, it is the deluded who are peaceful, happy or sad according to their state of mind. The Self seems to act due to the activity of the mind etc., just as the sun reflected in running water seems to move. Again, although the Self is omnipresent, it is man fest in the intellect just as Rāhu becomes visible when he devours the moon during an eclipse. Thus Adisesa's system tends towards a monism of the Advaita Vedānta type and develops the Sāmkhya theme of *Puruṣa's* passivity with respect to *Pṛakṛ i*, here identified with Māyā. The embodied soul does rotting, it is Māyā that acts. The Self seems to be an agent and enjoyer only because of its association with the body.

Now, even though Vāmanadatta agrees with Ādiśeṣa that there is only one reality and that it is pure consciousness which he praises devoutly as Viṣṇu, he sets off on a different tack to present and establish his monism. Like all monists, Vāmanadatta stresses in various ways the indeterminate nature of the one reality: it is not exclusively one or other of possible prototypical categories that characterize things such as subject and object, inner and outer

इति शक्तिचक्रयन्त्रं क्रीडायोगेन वाहयन् देवः । अहमेव शुद्धरूपः शक्तिमहाचक्रनायकपदस्यः ॥ मय्येव भाति विश्वं दर्पण इव निर्मले घटादीनि । मत्तः प्रसरित सर्वं स्वप्नविचित्रत्वमिव सुप्तात् ॥ अहमेव विश्वरूपः करचरणादिस्वभाव इव देहः । सर्विस्मन्नहमेव स्फुरामि भावेषु भास्वरूपमिव ॥ P.S., 47-9.

मायामयोऽप्यचेता गुणकरणगणः करोति कर्माणि ।
 तदिधष्ठाता देही सचेतनोऽपि न करोति किञ्चिदपि ।
 यद्वदचेतनगपि सन् निकटस्थे भ्रामके भ्रमति लोहम्।
 तद्वत्करणसमूहश्चेष्टित चिदिधष्ठिते देहे ॥
 Ā. K., 11-12.

द्रष्टा श्रोता प्राता स्पर्शियता रसियता ग्रहीता च।
 देही देहेन्द्रियधीवियर्जितः स्थान्न कर्तासी ॥
 Ibid., 62.

द्रिष्टा श्रोता चाता देहेन्द्रियवर्जितोऽप्यकर्तापि ।
 सिद्धान्तागमतर्काश्चित्रानहमेव रचयामि ॥
 P.S., 50.

शान्त इव मनिस शान्ते हुन्टे हुन्ट इव मूढ इव मूढ व व्यवहारस्थो न पुनः परमार्थत ईश्वरो भवित ॥ A.K. 34.
 Cf.
 शान्ते शान्त इवाप हुन्टे हुन्टो विमोहपति मूढः । तत्त्वगणे सित भगवान् न पुवः परमार्थतः स तथा। P.S., 38.

गच्छिति गच्छित सिलेले दिनकरिबम्बं स्थिते स्थिति याति। अन्तः करणे गच्छित गच्छत्यात्मापि तद्वदिह राहुरदृश्योऽपि यथा शशिबिम्बस्थः प्रकाशते जगित। सर्मगतोऽपि तथात्मा बुद्धिस्थो दृश्यतामेति ॥ A.K., 17-8 Cf., P.S. 7-8.

etc., and it is beyond conceptualization and hence speech.1 This implies, according to Vāmanadatta, that the duality verbal expression necessitates is not real but is merely a conceived idea<sup>2</sup> thus distinctions such as that between subject and object are false.<sup>3</sup> However, this does not mean that the world and those that perceive it are unreal illusions. The world of things cannot be based on their non-existence.4 Vāmanadatta stresses that the appearance of an illusory snake would not be possible if there were no rope.5 Māyā is not the illusory world, it is the false knowledge of ignorance which perceives duality in Visnu who is one and non-dual. When this Māyā is destroyed one perceives ultimate reality as it is. 6 The world is not unreal, on the contrary it is as real as Visnu himself who making it as he pleases, is one with it.7 Thus, according to Vāmanadatta, the world is actually created, sustained and destroyed by Visnu who, in doing so, forms himself into the universe thus assuming his external form to then revert to his own internal, undifferentiated nature when it is destroyed. Vāmanadatta thus develops a peculiar position of his own here. According to him, it is possible to explain the generation of the world both in terms of real and apparent change. The Advaita view maintains that the world is a product of a seeming change in the Brahman, like the apparent change that takes place when we perceive a rope mistakenly to be a snake. This view is sharply contrasted with the one that asserts that the Brahman changes into the universe by altering itself, like milk that becomes curd. Vāmanadatta accepts both as equally possible explanations:

"He whose unique nature is supremely pure consciousness alone assumes physical form. This can be explained both in terms of real and apparent change. (Explained as merely) apparent change, it is You, O Acyuta (Who persist unchanged although) it appears to be otherwise. ( And as a ) real transformation, it is always You ( who, although essentially the same, assume many forms ) just as gold (fashioned into an) earring (remains gold)."1

Even so, Vämanadatta stresses that subject/object distinctions are not ultimately real. It is the notion based on duality (bhedasamkalpa) that splits up the unity of consciousness into subject and object, inner and outer.2 Both the condition of the subject and that the of object are states of Visnu who is the one, pure consciousness and so they are ultimately false in themselves.3 It is only the foolish who, seeing the world of subjects and objects, believe that that is the way things are also within Visnu<sup>4</sup> whereas he is really beyond all phenomenal being and hence contamination by such relative distinctions. As Visnu is the universal nature of all things - like the gold of gold ornaments there can be no distinction within him.5 There can be no time or space within him who is the one support of all, and consists of all things while at the same time transcending all particulars.6

Thus, Māyā is the ignorance or false knowledge of duality. The way this false knowledge operates is through language for that which is undivided within one's own consciousness appears to be fragmented when it reaches the plane of speech.7 Duality is just the way we talk about things and hence think about them. The primary form of this duality is that between subject and object. But if we reflect upon this relation and what it cutails we discover that it is not as it initially appears to be. Objectivity (meyatva). Vāmanadatta argues, amounts to a state of limitation and the exclusion of elements one from another (pariccheda), and this doesn't take place within consciousness ( jñāna )8 which is not an object of knowledge but the prerequisite condition of all knowledge. Indeed it is this, the ultimate nature of the perceiving

S.P., 1/1-3,

Ibid., 1/8.

Ibid., 1/28.

Ibid., 1/111b.

Ibid., 1/100a. Ibid., 1/102b-3.

Ibid., 1/99.

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid 1/104b-6a.

Ibid., 1/28.

Ibid., 1/51.

Ibid., 1/109-11.

Ibid., 1/62.

Ibid., 2/19.

<sup>8.</sup> Ibid., 2/21.

consciousness (graha) of both subject and object, that is real and persists when they cease: all else is false. The notions that 'this is other than me' and 'I am different from that' run contrary to oneness and cannot persist even for an instant<sup>2</sup> and they do not in fact do so for all thought is momentary. In reality cognitive consciousness ( jñāna ) shines by itself, it does not require any object.3 The status of things as objects of knowledge is not due to some inherent attribute they possess of themselves, but is due to their relation to a perceiving subject, while the subjectivity (mātrtva) in the perceiving subject has no existence apart from the object.4 The establishment ( siddhi ) of truly existing things is independent (anapeksa). There is neither subjectivity nor objectivity in those things that are independent. 5 Similarly, if it is impossible to conceive of knowledge with no field of application (visaya), it is also impossible for this field to exist without content (visayin).6 The same argument holds good with relation to action ( karma ) and the agent. Action pertains to that which is made manifest by consciousness (prakāśya) but this can have no existence in the absence of an agent, but as nothing is manifest but consciousness itself there can be no question of action or agency.

At the same time, however, Vamanadatta affirms that Visnu, the consciousness which is the one ultimate reality, is genuinely creative. The entire universe arises out of him8 and he precedes and supports all the business of daily life (vyavahāra), be it that of the body, speech or mind.9 As consciousness, Visnu is the unique cause of all things,10 and nothing can act apart from him11 for all that is impeled to action in any way is ultimately impeled

by consciousness, the one reality. Thus what Vāmanadatta means when he says that "creation has no being ( sattā ): being pertains to consciousness" is not just that all this world of the fettered ( samsāra ) is merely an imaginary notion ( vikalpa ),2 but that, unlike consciousness which requires nothing, there is no phenomenal entity which just exists and is known as such in itself independently of consciousness.3 It is this seeming independence which is false.4

Vāmanadatta thus accepts that the one reality is varied (vicitra); unity is different from relative distinctions and duality (bheda), it is the whole of reality which is involved in it, not just one reality or existing thing contrasted with another independent reality. Vāmanadatta explains all this by taking recourse to a common Pāñcarātra notion which understands Visnu as four-fold (cāturātman) as himself and his emanations (vyēba). These four are equated with various quaternities of mutually dependent elements that represent phases or levels within the entire range of reality. These are variously defined in different contexts as:

- 1) Reality (vastu), phenomenal being (bhāva), determinate particulars ( artha ) and action ( kriyā ).5
- 2) The four levels of speech: Sānta, Paśyanti, Madhyamā and Vaikhari.6
- 3) Subject ( pramātr ), object ( meya ), means of knowledge (māna) and veridical cognitive consciousness (miti).7

This way of understanding causality leaves Vāmanadatta free to talk about Visnu's cosmically creative activity in terms which often remind us of Kashmiri Saivism and that fits with a world view that generally characterized the monisms of Tantric systems as a whole as distinct from those developed from ti- Upanisade. This form of monism is formed by an identification of the opposites which thus simultaneously involves their transcendence.

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 2/26.

<sup>2.</sup> Ibid., 2/29.

Ibid., 2/33.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid., 2/51

Ibid., 2/52

Ibid., 1/71.

<sup>11.</sup> Ibid., 1/74.

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 1/75

Ibid., 3/2.

Ibid., 1/87.

<sup>6.</sup> Ibid., 1/89.

<sup>7.</sup> Ibid., 2/59,

Reality is one because it includes everything, thus it is free of duality. Oneness is not achieved merely by denying multiplicity as unreal from the perspective of a higher transcendental reality. In this way Viṣṇu is completely established in himself at all times and yet generates and destroys the universe that arises from him and falls back into him like the ocean that is in itself waveless and yet generates waves. Thus, requiring nothing outside himself, Viṣnu is endowed with perfect creative freedom (svātantrya)² and so he unfolds everywhere, while the arising and falling away of all things takes place in the Lord who is the centre of all the daily dealings of life. Thus although Viṣnu is pure, uninterrupted consciousness, free of subject and object and the source from which consciousness arises, the passivity of knowledge does not contradict the activity of action: they are ultimate'y one. Viṣṇu is equally cause, effect and instrument for he is all things?

Oneness is thus established by establishing the ultimate identity of seemingly contrasting categories in Viṣṇu who is pure consciousness. Thus the absence of subject-object distinctions within Viṣṇu is due to their identity, it is not attributed to their ficticious character. Once the object is known as it truly is, it is realised to be consciousness. Again, just as the object can never be independent of the knowledge of it, so this knowledge is not different from the perceiving subjectivity. Thus, everything is pervaded by consciousness and consumed by it just as fire burns and pervades [uel11] and so, as Viṣṇu is pure consciousness, he is all things. But although Viṣṇu contains everything and is in

Now all this can be expressed simply and directly, as Vāmanadatta does, by representing Viṣnu-consciousness, the one reality, as light. Although this is a metaphor in a sense, in another, absolute divine consciousness and the world manifested in and through it are literally the light of consciousness and this is the way it is experienced. This presentation of the one, absolute reality as light is well know to Indian thought from very early times. It finds its classic expression in the following verse which appears in a number of Upanisads:

"The sun shines not there, nor moon and stars;
These lightnings shine not, much less this (earthly) fire!
After Him, as He shines, doth everything shine.
This whole world is illumined by His light."<sup>2</sup>

From this point of view all things can be classified into two basic types, namely, those things which illuminate (prakāśaka) and those which are illuminated (prakāśya). The illuminators are both the perceiving subjects and their activity through which the objects of illumination are known, made know and hence, from this idealist point of view, created. All these illuminating lights shine by virtue of Vișnu, the one light.3 In this sense, Vișnu is always immediately apparent as all things, in the act of knowing them and as the knower. As the immediate appearance of things just as they are, that is, as the shining of the universal light, they reveal Visnu's nature which is thus directly apparent (prakata). The light of the sun illumines an object and so makes it apparent (prakata), whereas before it was obscure (aprakata) and hence unknown. But Visnu is always apparent as all things, there is no need to find ways to make him evident, nor is there any need of proofs to establish his existence.4 Thus, the light which is the illuminator ( prakāśaka ) is at the same time the object of

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 1,73.

<sup>2.</sup> Ibid., 1/84.

<sup>3.</sup> Ibid., 1/81.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid., 1/92.

<sup>5.</sup> Ibid., 1/25.

<sup>6.</sup> Ibid., 1/119.

<sup>7.</sup> Ibid., 1/112-3.

<sup>8.</sup> Ibid., 1/24.

<sup>9.</sup> Ibid., 1/22.

<sup>10.</sup> Ibid., 1/17.

<sup>11.</sup> Ibid., 1/10.

<sup>12.</sup> Ibid., 1/22.

everything, he is not conditioned by the things conditioned by time, space and form because he is internal consciousness.

<sup>.</sup> Ibid., 1/14.

Svetāšvataropaniṣad 6/14, the same verse is also found in Mundakopaniṣad 2/2/10 and the Kathopaniṣad 5/15; cf. also Bhagavadgitā, 15/6.

<sup>3.</sup> S.P., 1/37-8.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid., 1/12-3.

illumination without this compromising its essentially luminous nature as the pure presentation of things just as they are in the immediacy of their direct experience. Thus Vāmanadatta writes:

"None dispute that You (O Lord) are the essential nature of (all) things; it is not darkness (aprakāśa) that shines when (the light of consciousness) becomes the object of illumination."

In this way Vāmanadatta accounts for unity as the identity of opposites understood as aspects of the same noumenous reality, namely, the shining of the light of consciousness. But while the illuminator as light manifests the object and thus presents itself as the object's manifest appearance, it also transcends it:

"Just as these things are separate from the light of the sun and it is undivided, so are You separate from all these objects of Your illumination."2

This verse illustrates Vāmanadatta's second approach to oneness, namely, what might be called the 'logic of transcendence' in which the unity of the absolute is established as being beyond diversity. Visnu, the one reality is unaffected by the diversity of things - he is unconditioned. Although present in that which has form and is determined by time and space, he is free of them.<sup>3</sup> But this is not because they are unreal or less then real in respect to Visnu's reality: Visnu is free of time, space and form because he encompasses everything; the universe is full of Visnu and there is no state in which he is absent.4 Thus Vāmanadatta's transcendental logic is soon transformed into a 'logic of immanence' in which the absolute is understood as one because it excludes nothing rather than because it stands beyond the many phenomena subject to a conditioned, contingent state of existence.

But if all this is true and Visnu is that same consciousness which is in every perceiving conscious being as its most essential nature why are we not aware of this fact directly and so, being conscious of our ultimate identity with Visnu, be in his same state? The answer, Vämanadatta affirms, is to be found in the negative, privative character of thought (vikalpa). This is a theme Vāmanadatta develops extensively throughout the third prakarana where he discusses the nature of thought and its formation through the power of speech. The world of daily life is perceived through a veil of thought constructs which represent what is presented by the shining of the light of consciousness in conceptual terms. Those who cannot penetrate through this veil of conceptual representation and be conscious of the immediacy of things and themelves just as they are, that is, as clearly evident manifestations of the light of consciousness, are cut off both from the outer reality of the object and the inner reality of the subject. Thus removed from themselves and, by the same token, from the world around them, they are helplessly caught up in the trammels of conditioned existence. Thus Vāmanadatta pertinently quotes the dictum: "all thought is samsāra."1

Like all Hindu monists Vāmanadatta preaches that liberation comes by identifying ourselves with the true Self, namely, Visnu and by freeing ourselves of false identification with the body and all else that is not Self ( anātman ). For while the Self is bliss itself, non-Self - its very opposite - is suffering.2 But while the Self must be known, it cannot be known as an object. If the Self where to be an object the subject who perceives it would be superior to it. Thus there would be something higher then the Self and therefore another higher than that would be required in order to know it. Ultimate Being cannot be known like a sense object, for all sense objects are limited, conditioned entities.3 This does not mean that the Self is never known objectively, rather that it is not known in itself as it is in this way. When consciousness is perceived as an object it becomes the things of the world that are 'other' than the Self. As Vāmanadatta says:

"Just as one perceives the external form of that which is in the field of vision, just so consciousness, established in the act of perception, perceives its own nature as the object of knowledge."4

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 1/12.

<sup>2.</sup> Ibid., 1/36, cf. 1/69.

<sup>3.</sup> Ibid., 1/14.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid., 1/70.

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 3/2.

Ibid., 2/3. Ibid., 2/4-6.

Ibid., 1/9

In order to know the Self, we must find another made of knowledge:

"Transcending all things, how can anyone describe Your nature (O Lord)? Description applies only to that which is divided while the Self of none is such and that (Self) is You, Who are the Self of All, and so for this reason also You cannot be described. The nature of the Supreme Self, free of alterations and divisions is the only means to know You: You can never be conceived."

Words, the vehicle of thought, seemingly break up the unity of reality for the ignorant. We distinguish between one thing and another labelling one and then the other according to their functions - this division is a purely mental construct, although useful, indeed essential, for daily life, it is not real.<sup>2</sup> If some existing thing where to stand contradicted by another, this contradiction would necessarily extend to its essential nature. The being of entities cannot in itself oppose itself; difference, distinction and contradiction are all notions, they are not qualities inherent in the being of things.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, if Visnu is everything and he is discernable in both subject and object, this distinction too is false - it is just a notion.<sup>4</sup> Visnu must be known directly and not as the subject knows his object and that is only possible if he is the Self:

"Everyone knows one's own nature ( *svarūpa* ), none can know that of another and one's own omnipresent nature is You (O Lord). Thus the universe is full of You."<sup>5</sup>

Vāmanadatta seeks to establish that this awareness of Self is the basis of all knowledge, even the most mundane. He builds up his epistemology on the basis of an idealism that accounts for the possibility of knowledge by positing it not as the product of cognitive activity but as its *a prior* ontological and epistemological ground which cognitive activity simply reveals. Veridical

cognitive consciousness (*mānatā*)<sup>1</sup> is in every case one's own self-awareness alone (*svasanvedana*) which is understood to be the very Being (*sattā*) of consciousness free of thought constructs.<sup>2</sup> The three sources of right knowledge (*pramā*) are direct perception, inference and scripture.<sup>3</sup> All means of knowledge (*pramāṇa*) are each individually associated with their specific object and so do not allow the subject to experience pure awareness directly<sup>4</sup> unless he makes a special effort to do so. Thus Vāmanadatta writes:

"You transcend all thought constructs and so, although directly apparent, are forgotten, as happens with something in front of a man whose mind if full of desire for something else."<sup>5</sup>

But although Visnu is worshipped as consciousness and this consciousness manifests as the objects of the world in and through the act of perception, Vāmanadatta does not go as far as his Kasamiri Saiva counterparts who, perceiving reality in much the same way, conclude that the world - order and all that transcends it are encompassed in the self-reflective awareness of a universal "I" consciousness. Thus, while Vāmanadatta's phenomenology coincides with that of Utpaladeva and of later Kashmiri Saivites in general as far as the phenomenon of presentation is concerned, there is divergence in the characterization of the representational aspect, that is, the judgement of what is presented by the shining of the light of consciousness. A Kashmiri Saivite would say that Vāmanadatta does not tackle this problem thoroughly. Implicit in his view is that not all representation is conceptual and that this nonconceptual representation is essentially an awareness of the Self as all things and as beyond them and that it is the basis of all knowledge, but he doesn't take the next step and posit that this awareness is inherent in consciousness, in the sense that consciousness is self-awareness through which the world of

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 1/33-34.

<sup>2.</sup> Ibid., 1/8.

Ibid., 2/47.
 Ibid., 1/27-8.

<sup>5.</sup> Ibid., 1/5

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 2/39.

<sup>2.</sup> Ibid., 2/48.

<sup>3.</sup> Ibid., 2/35.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid., 2/34.

<sup>5.</sup> Ibid., 1/35.

conceptual representation is generated and hence the play of objectivity. I am not referring here to a mere absence of a technical term - such as 'vimarśa' - more to the point is that Vāmanadatta categorically rejects any form of egoic projection onto absolute consciousness. All sense of self must be eradicated. As Vāmanadatta says:

"O Mādhava, only You remain when one free of ego (reflects that ) You perform this action and (that it accords with ) Your nature. Now if this separation (from You) which corresponds to this (false) presumption of egoic existence dissolves into the Self by devotion to You, separation is destroyed and oneness is established."

The sense of oneness as "I" is never an independent selfsubsisting awareness; according to Vāmanadatta it is always the subject of predication as when one thinks: "this is different from me and I am different from that."2 It is thus essentially a thought construct like all relativizing analytic notions. Instead of being a notion centred on the object it is a notion concerning oneself (asmadvikalpa) and so must, like its objective counterpart, be rejected as short of ultimacy. Vāmanadatta equates the ego with the notion of personal existence as individual, appropriating or acquisitive consciousness. It consists of an intent (samkalpa) to make the object one's own. Thus, rather than the sense of "I" it is better described as the sense of "mine". This sense of "mine" (mamatā) expresses itself each moment as an intention which leads to another, thus maintaining its existence. Vāmanadatta thus describes it as a transitory (anitya) product of the pulsing activity of consciousness (spanda). Just as death is the inevitable result of its persistence, so death ceases when it comes to an end.3

Here we notice a radical departure from the Saiva phenomenology of Utpaladeva. This need not surprise us. The

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ego is understood in most schools of Indian thought as relative, a product of thought constructs which serves as a provisional subjective referent for a consciousness that wrongly identifies itself as the body and mind. At best it is understand as part of the inner mental organ operating there as the factor which personalizes or appropriates the perceptions reflected and made known in the intellect.1 It is Utpaladeva, who formulates for the first time in his Īśvarapratyabhijñākārikā a notion of the absolute as a pure ego consciousness and makes full use of it in a completely developed system thus extending the universal Hindu doctrine of Self into a higher metaphysics of the Self as a Fichtian-like superego.<sup>2</sup> That Vämanadatta's views are compatible with this ulterior development is exemplified by the extensive quotation of his work in the fourteenth chapter of the Laksmitantra3 for in this work Laksmi, Visnu's spouse and power, is characterized as his "Iness" (ahantā) while he is eternal and perfect "I" consciousness. Thus Laksmi proclaims in the Laksmitantra:

"He, Hari being"I" (the Self) is regarded as the self in all beings. I am the eternal I-hood of all living beings." And: "Therefore Brahman, the eternal, is called Laksmi - Nārāyaṇa because the I-entity is always inherent in I-hood. The I-entity is always recognised as the source of I-hood; for one cannot exist without the other and each is invariably linked to the other." 5

The Lakṣmītantra, which is certainly later than Utpaladeaa, makes use here, as in much of the rest of its metaphysics, of notions that are typically Kashmiri Saiva. If an original Pāńcarātra

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 1/100b-2a.

<sup>2.</sup> Ibid., 2/29.

<sup>5. 3.</sup> Ibid., 4/42-3. Worth noting in passing is that while V\u00e4manadatta states expressly in this passage that the pulsation of consciousness-Spanda- is free of thought constructs he does not equate it with the dynamics of the absolute ego as most Kashmiri Saivites do, but treates the ego as an epiphenomenon of its activity.

<sup>1.</sup> For an excellent study of the concept of the ego in the major schools of Indian philosophy and Kashmiri Saivism the reader is referred to Michel Hulin's book: 'Le Principe de L' Ego dans La Pensée Indianne Classique. La Notion d' Ahamkāra' publications de l' institut de civilisation indianne, serie in - 80 fascicule 44, Paris, 1978.

See my paper 'Self-awareness, Own Being and Egoity', Vārānasi, 1990 where I prove this assertion.

<sup>3.</sup> See below, p. 31-4.

<sup>4. .</sup>L.T., 2/13, translation by Sanyukta Gupta.

<sup>5.</sup> Ibid., 2/16-17.

<sup>6.</sup> The Lakshilantra contains citations from the Svacchandabhairavatann a find the Vijilanabhairava both Tantric texts well known and imported by Kashmiri Saivites. It also cites Kşemarāja, Utpaladeva and Abhinavagopta in a number of places. According to Sanderson the Laksmilantra and the

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Samhitā is free to do this, there is no reason to be surprised if Vāmanadatta, who was a Kashmiri living in Kashmir during the period of Kashmiri Saivism's most energetic period of growth, drew inspiration from the Saiva monism current in his day. The close affinity between Vāmanadatta's views and monistic Saivism is clearly evidenced by Abhinavagupta addressing him respectfully as 'teacher',1 even though throughout his works he consistently relegates Vaisnavism to a lower level than Saivism as a whole and particularly that of his own Saiva traditions.2 In short, Vāmanadatta's work, despite its divergence in certain respects from Saiva monism - particularly with regard to the ultimacy of the ego-sense - still remains, nonetheless, highly compatible with it. The extensive use Bhagavadutpala makes of the Samvitprakāśa as a source of references in his commentary on the Spandakārikā clearly exemplifies how Vāmanadatta's work can serve to bridge the gap between Saivism and Vaisnavism in the Kashmiri Saiva context. Bhagavadutpala, as his ancestry and traditional appellation - Utpala Vaisnava - suggest, had strong ties with the

Ahirbudhuyasamhitā quoted by Natatur Ammāl ( = Vatsya Varadācārya ) must have been composed between 1100 and 1200 in South India because the mantras of the Yajurveda quoted in them belong to the Taittiriya recension peculiar to the Southern tradition after the 10th century.

T.A., 5/155a, see above, p. 5 n.1.

2. I will deal with the relationship between Kashmiri Saivism and Vaisnavism in the introduction to my forthcoming book of translations from the Spanda tradition of Kashmiri Saivism to be published by the State University of New York Press, Albany. One or two remarks will suffice here. Abhinavagupta devotes the 35th chapter of his Tantrāloka to the relationship he believes exists between the various scriptural traditions as taught him by Sambhunātha, his Trika teacher (T.A., 35/44b). There he uncompromisingly declares that:

In order to achieve the various fruits more or less perfect of duty (dharma), profit (artha), sexual pleasure (kāma) and liberation (mokṣa), there is only one means, namely, the Saivagama" (ibid., 35/24). Abhinava agrees that teachings are diverse but they also yield different fruits at differing levels so that those at a lower level cannot yield the fruits of a higher one: "The various forms such as Visnu etc. which God assumes are due to his self-differentiation and, as such, that is, due to this differentiation, are on the plane of Māyā. The 'descents of power' (śaktipāta) which do undoubtably occur as associated with these limited forms therefore bestow only the fruits proper to them but not, ultimately, identification with Siva." (ibid., 13/2681-70a, cf. ibid., 35/29).

Vaisnava community although he was undoubtedly a Saivite when he wrote his commentary.1 Vāmanadatta's work served his purpose admirably, for here was a text that he could freely quote that would find approval by both groups and so link together more closely the Päñcarātra and Saiva sources that he freely quotes without deference to one or the other in an attempt to establish that the doctrine of the Spandakārikā is taught in both.

Apart from these general, pervasive Saiva influences that can be discerned in Vāmanadatta's work, we find more specific references which show that Vāmanadatta accepted the more esoteric, strongly Sākta oriented Saiva traditions prevalent in Kashmir, namely, those of the Krama school. Thus, for example, we can discern clear traces of Krama notions in the following

passage:

"O Lord, the abiding condition of all things is that of Your own immutable nature simultaneously (manifest everywhere), it can be known by means of its progressively mutating nature (kramasvarūpa) (that is such without thereby) running contrary to the simultaneity ( of the immediacy of Being ). Simultaneity is possible in the absence of progressive change (krama) which in its turn ( is possible only ) in the absence of the former. Thus, as they are mutually contradictory, they cannot arise from one another. So, in this way, those who have realised the ultimate truth know that You manifest Your self-luminous conscious nature as the state of mutual dependence ( between these polarities and all things )."2

This way of understanding the fundamental polarities of existence as progression-krama -versus simultaneity - yaugapādya, is typical of Krama absolutism which views the absolute as dynamic consciousness that, forming itself into all things, is the entire process of creation, persistence and destruction while standing beyond them in a fourth ineffable - anākhya - state in which consciousness is at once all of them simultaneously. From this point of view, the ineffability and absolute nature of

2. S.P., 1/66-8.

<sup>1.</sup> The reader is again referred to the introduction of my forthcoming book for further details and references.

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consciousness, the one reality, lies in its being this progression without, even so, changing. This position is summed up by Abhinava when he says: "the pure principle of consciousness transcends all talk of succession (*krama*) or its absence (*akrama*)."

There is one place in Vāmanadatta's work where his Krama leanings are made fully explicit. In the beginning of the fourth section he makes a plea for tolerance, insisting that, although Viṣṇu's energy assumes various names and forms according to different schools of thought, one cannot say that these differences correspond to separate principles or, for that matter, that they do not. This is, anyway, of no importance, that which one should abandon is not a view but *karma* which is binding and that which is to be taken up is the pure consciousness of the subject. He concludes that this power is:

"One and abides in many states as both mobile and motionless. She rests on the foundation of time which is the twelve - petal lotus and by her progressive differentiation (*kalana*), She, Kālakarṣiṇi, makes her (eternal) Time manifest as having assumed the form of (temporal) time by means of the generation and destruction of (all) existing things."<sup>2</sup>

Kālakarṣiṇi, also called Kālasaṃkarṣiṇi, is well known as a form of Kāli venerated in the Krama school. Her association with the twelve-petelled lotus described as the foundation of time is possibly a reference to the cycle of twelve Kālis that lies at the core of Krama mysticism.

Important also as indicative of Vāmanadatta's non-Vaiṣṇava influences is his representation of the arising and falling away of images within consciousness as a discontinuous process: there is a gap between the arising of one form and the falling away of another. The attentive soul who can catch this moment and the centre between one perception and the next, no longer feels the bondage of the illusory play of Māyā through the activity of thought but experiences it all as the pure expansion of

consciousness. We can compare this view with Kṣemaraja who says:

"This supreme plane of awareness consists of all the powers (of consciousness) pulsing in unity. Although actually manifest to all constantly, on the plane of Māyā it does not sustain a firm realisation of consciousness within oneself. Even there, however, it is clearly manifest at every junction (between cognitions)."<sup>2</sup>

In the centre between perceptions the attentive soul can experience the pure indeterminate awareness ( nirvikalpa ) that serves as the basis of determinate perception as its source, resting place and end. In the centre abides what Vāmanadatta calls 'pure experience' ( śuddhānubhava )³, that is, the fundamental self-awareness ( svasaṃvedana ) through which consciousness is perceived and is the basis of all knowledge which Kashmiri Saivites identify, as we have already noted, with absolute "I" consciousness.

Finally, it is important to stress that despite the powerful influence Saiva monism apparently exerted on Vāmanadatta he remains thoroughly Vaisnava throughout his work. Visnu is his sole object of devotion which he also worships as his incamations that he understands as hypostheses or aspects of consciousness and its manifestations. 4 His Pāñcarātra associations are also clearly evident from his presentation of the four vyūhas - Väsudeva, Samkarsana, Pradyumna and Aniruddha, to which he assigns mystic centres in the body as part of a developing praxis in which their association with their energies plays a prominent role.<sup>5</sup> Indeed, despite the space Vāmanadatta dedicates in his work to establishing, even as he praises Visnu, that consciousness alone, free of all diversity and subject - object distinctions, is ultimately real, his primary concern is with practice. Thus not only does he dedicate space to a description of the yogic centres and channels in the body viewed from the perspective of his sophisticated

<sup>1.</sup> T.A., 4/180ab.

<sup>2.</sup> S.P., 4/12-3.

<sup>1.</sup> Ibid., 1/4 and 1/41-44.

<sup>2.</sup> Sp. Sain., p. 6, see P.T.V., p. 106 ff. where Abhinava deals with this practice extensively.

<sup>3.</sup> S.P., 1/41.

<sup>4.</sup> Ibid., 1/125 ff.

<sup>5.</sup> Ibid., 4/64ff.

idealism, he also devotes the entire fifth chapter to an analysis of the phonemes as vital components of Mantra and vehicles of the sound ( nāda ) or word ( śabda ) energy of consciousness which he identifies with the syllable Om and that make Mantras powerful and cosmically significant as incorporating within themselves the energies of all manifestation and what lies in the transcendent beyond it. This concern fits naturally with Vāmanadatta's recurrent references to Speech (vāc), its levels, forms and nature. Here he deals with a common concern of both Saivites and Vaisnavas discussed not only in their secondary śāstric traditions but also in the primary scriptures of both groups.

SAMVITPRAKĀŠAII

To conclude we can say that the discovery and edition of Vāmanadatta's work may well serve as a stimulus for further research into the interaction between Saivism and Vaisnavism in general and, more specifically, between their monistic forms. Thus a work like Bhāskara's Kakṣyāstotra evidences, in the passages quoted from it, signs of the author's attempts to integrate certain basic Pañcaratra notions into his Saiva monism. Other works, like the Cicchaktisamstuti,2 that we know of only from quotations, exhibit a sort of intermediary character. This text, focusing on śakti, draws from both Saiva and Vaisnava ideas to support its Sakta monism. Again, although the Paramarthasara draws its inspiration from other sources to develop its monism, its existence is a further indication that, although less extensive than their Saiva equivalents, Vaisnava monisms deserve to be carefully researched and not only in the works of known authors but, more especially, in the original Pincaratra scriptures amongst which some, particularly the Ahirbudhnyasamhitā and the Laksmitantra, exhibit marked Saiva influences.

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List	01	Abl	rev	iation	20

Ā.K.	Ādhārakārikā
$T.\overline{A}$ .	Tantrāloka
P.S.	Paramārthasāra

<sup>1.</sup> I am thinking here particularly of the verses from the Kaksyāstotra quoted in Sp. Pra., p. 103.

P.T.V.	Parātrišikāvivaraņa —
M.M.	Mahārthamañjari
L.T.	Lakṣmitantra
L.Ā.S.	Luptāgamasaṃgraha
V.B.	Vijñānabhairava
S.P.	Saṃvitprakāśa
Sp.Nir.	Spandanimaya
Sp.Pra.	Spandapradipikā
Sp.Sam.	Spandasamdoha

### Appendix

The Laksmitantra and the Samvitprakāśa

Listed below are the verses in chapter fourteen of the Laksmitantra that are related to those of the Samvitprakāśa.

1) L.T. 14/8ab reads:

नीले पीते सुखे दुःखे चित्स्वरूपमखण्डितम् । S.P. quoted in T.A., 5/154 cd reads संविद्रपम् in the place of चित्रवरूपम् this verse quoted in Sp. Pra., p. 96, agrees with the L.T. exactly.

2) L.T. 14/9-10): विकल्पोऽपि हि मदूपं स्वाच्छन्द्यादेव निर्मितम् । चेत्यं विकल्पते येन बहिरन्तर्व्यवस्थया न बहिर्नेव चान्तस्तच्चिद्रपं मम तत् परम् । वेद्यवेदकरूपेण भेद्यते में स्वयं तया

Cf. S.P., 1/1-2. Although these verses are substantially different in the L.T their common form with the S.P. is still clearly discernable.

3) L.T., 14/11 corresponds to S.P., 1/3, only the fourth pada contains variants, L.T. reads:

.....ह्यं तच्चेत्यतां गतम् ।

and S.P.:

....नौमि तद् वैष्णवं पदम् ॥

4) L.T., 14/12: दूरापास्तविकल्पेन चेतसा यत्र भूयते मध्यमां वृत्तिमास्थाय चेत्यं संवित्तया तता ॥

Cf., S.P., 1/4.

<sup>2.</sup> Quoted ibid., p., 87 and p., 113.

Cf. S.P., 1/28 cd:

32 SAMVITPRAKASAH 5) L.T., 14/13: यथा चक्षु स्थितं रूपं बाह्ये स्वं रूपमीक्ष्यते । तथा ज्ञानस्थितं रूपं ज्ञेये स्वं रूपमीक्ष्यते Cf., S.P., 1/9. 6) L.T., 14/14: यथा वह्निसमाविष्टं काष्ठं तद्रूपमीक्ष्यते तथा संवित्समाविष्टं चेत्यं संवित्तयेक्षते Cf. S.P., 1/9 ab: यथाग्निना समाविष्टं सर्वं तद्रुपमीक्ष्यते The second line is not found in the extant manuscripts of the Samvitprakāśa, when Bhagavadutpala quotes this verse in Sp. Pra., p. 112 he supplies the second line which reads there: तथा ज्ञानसमाविष्टं सर्वं तद्रूपमीक्ष्यताम् 7) L.T., 14/15: वेद्यं वेदनतां नीत्वा यदा वेत्त्रा निरूप्यते तदा वित्तिमयी साहं प्रत्यक्षा स्फुटभासिनी ॥ Cf. S.P., 1/24: वेद्यं स्वरूपतां नीत्वा यदा जानाति वेदनम् । तदानीं वेद्यता का स्यात् का वा वेदनता परा॥ Note that the manuscripts of the Samvitprakāśa read वेदकता instead of वेदनता, the latter reading is found in Sp. Pra., p. 89 and is decidedly better and so has been adopted. 8) L.T., 14/18ab: मद्भ्यानामृतनिष्यन्दक्षालिताशेषवासनाः Cf. S.P., 1/26 ab: त्वदध्यानामृतनिःष्यन्दनिःशेषक्षालिने नमः ॥ 9) L.T., 14/19: मम चित्तैकरूपाया वेद्यवेदकतां जनाः अविद्ययेव मन्यन्ते मत्संकिल्पतया पूरा Cf. S.P., 1/28 तवाचित्रैकरूपस्य वेद्यवेदकतामयी नाथ मिथ्येव मन्यन्ते सत्यचिन्मात्ररूपिणः Note that MSs A, D, E and G of the L.T. read चित्रेक in the place of िरीक This reading is clearly closer to the S.P.

न शान्ता नोविता नापि मध्यमाहं स्वरूपतः।

10) L.T., 14/20ab:

न शान्तमूदितं नापि तव रूपं न मध्यमम् ॥ 11) L.T., 14/21: परित्यक्तविभागेन निस्तरङ्गेणं चेतसा ज्ञाये विकल्प्यमाना तू प्रत्यक्षाप्यस्मि विस्मृता ॥ cf. S.P., 1/34 cd - 35 ab: परित्यक्तविभागेन ज्ञायसे न विकल्पसे विकल्पातीतरूपत्वात् प्रत्यक्षाऽप्यसि विस्मृतः । 12) L.T., 14/22ab: पूरः स्थितो यथा भावश्चेतसोऽन्याभिलाषिणः। This line corresponds to S.P., 1/35 cd. 13) L.T., 14/25: यथा जात्या सितं वस्त्रं रनतं रागेन केनचित्। पुनः स्ववर्णमप्राप्य नैव रागान्तरं श्रयेत् The first line is identical; the second reads: S.P., 1/40 तत्पदप्राप्तशुक्लत्वं पुना रागान्तरं श्रयेत् 14) L.T., 14/27: तथैवोच्चारयन् वाक्यं वर्णाद वर्णं कथं व्रजेत् । यदि मध्ये न विश्रान्तो मयि शुद्धचिदात्मनि ॥ S.P., 1/43 अयमुच्चारयन् वाक्यं वर्णाद् वर्णं कथं व्रजेत्। यावन्मध्ये न विश्रान्तस्त्विय शुद्धचिदारानि ॥ 15) L.T., 14/28 एवं शृद्धा स्वतन्त्रापि यदाकारोपरागिणी तत्त्यागापरसंचारा मध्ये शुद्धैव भाम्यहम् S.P., 1/44 reads चितिर्जात्या in the place of स्वतन्त्रापि and तिष्ठति for भाम्यहम् 16) L.T. 14/29 coincides with S.P., 1/45 L.T. reads: अग्नीषोमेश्वरो S.P.: अग्नीषोमेन्धनो. 17) L.T., 14/30: धिया ध्येयमनालम्ब्य विषयं चास्प्रशन् बहिः । यदन्तरा वेदयते तन्मे रूपमनाकृलम् S.P., 1/46: विमा वैद्यामाराम्क विमर्ग चाविषात्ति मयमारा वेवयते तम् रूपं तथ विगीलग

18) L.T., 14/35:		
	भावैर्विना यथा भानुः समुदेति नभःस्थले	
	वेद्यैर्विनैव मे रूपमेवं प्रद्योतते स्वयम्	11
S.P., 1/52:		
	समुदेति यथा भावान् विना भानुर्नभस्तले	1
	वेद्यं विनैव भगवन् भवान् केन हृतोदयः	II
19) L.T., 14/36:		
	अत्यन्ताच्छस्वभावत्वात् स्फटिकादिर्यथा मणि	r: I
	अपरक्तो जपाद्येस्तु स्वेन रूपेण नेक्ष्यते	0
S.P., 1/53:		
	अत्यन्ताच्छस्वभावत्वात् स्फटिकस्य यथा स्व	कम् ।
	रूपं परोपरक्तस्य नित्यमेवोपलभ्यते	11
20) L.T., 14/38:		
	कुण्डलादेर्यथा भिन्ना न लक्ष्या कनकस्थितिः	
	न च शक्या विनिर्देष्टुं तथाप्यस्त्येव सा ध्रुवग	Į l
S.P., 1/57ab:		
	यथोद्धृतकुण्डलादेः कनकस्य स्वयं स्थितिः	
1/56cd:		
	पृथङ्न शक्या निर्देष्टुं न च तत्रास्ति तावता	11
21) L.T., 14/39:		
	एवं नित्या विशुद्धा च सुखदुःखाद्यभेदिता	1
	स्वसंवदनसंवेद्या मम संविन्मयी स्थितिः	
S.P., 1/57:	. 0 0	
	एवं नित्या निजा शुद्धा सुखदु:खनिषेधनात्	
	स्वसंवेदनसंवेद्या तव संविन्मयी स्थितिः	1
22) L.T., 14/45:		
	काप्यवस्था न में सास्ति यस्यां संविन्न वर्तते	Control of the Control
CD 1/70.	तेन मां चिद्धनामेकां सर्वाकारामुपासते	1
S.P., 1/70:	काप्यवस्था न ते सास्ति यस्यां संविन्न वर्तते	
	1 0 1 : 20 1	
Now that the		   f
	Lakşmitanıra has been established to	
muran origin an	d as not being older than the 12th of	century (

Now that the Lakṣmītantra has been established to be of South Indian origin and as not being older than the 12th century (see above, p. 27 n. 6) there can be no doubt that it has borrowed from the Saṃvitprakāśa and not the other way round. This fact serves to indicate that even though Vāmanadatta's work was not generally well known outside Kashmir it did travel to the South of

its citation in Maheśvarānanda's *Mahārthamañjarī*, composed in South India in the 13th century, further confirms. Moreover, the compatibility of the views of the *Samytip akāsa* with those of the *Lakṣmītantra*, despite certain important differences, indicates how this kind of monistic Vaiṣṇ vism found substantial acceptance amongst some Pāñcarātrins.

The Samvitprakāša Ouotec in Other Sources
Listed below are the verses which are quoted from the Samvitprakāša in other texts:

Samvitprakāsa in otner texts	
Chapter I	
Verse	Source
10	Sp. Pra., p. 112.
12	Sp. Pra., p. 111.
13	V.B. 109, St. Ci., p. 83.
20	Sp. \ra., p. 120.
24	Sp. Pra., p. 89.
30-31	Sp. Pra., p. 111.
37-38ab	Sp. Pra., p. 111.
41-42	Sp. Pra., p. 96.
44	Sp. Pra., p. 96.
48-49	Sp. Pra., p. 96.
52	Sp. Pra., p. 97.
53-5	Sp. Pra., p. 95-6.
56-57	Sp. Pra., p. 97.
70	Sp. Pra., p. 104.
76-8	Sp. Pra., p. 87.
93	Sp. Pra., p. 90,114.
100cd-102ab	Sp. Pra., p. 100.
104cd-106ab	Sp. Pra., p. 85.
109 cd-111ab	Sp. Pra., p. 93.
Chapter 2	
18cd-19ab	Sp. Pra., p. 89.
30	P.T.V., p. 83.
45	Sp. Pra., p. 114.
58	Sp. Pra., p. 88.

Chapter 3

2

M.M., p. 25. M.M., p. 25.

27

Chapter 5 26

Sp. Pra., p. 89, 125.

Other possible quotes:

1) Sp. Nir., p. 48:

- भद्रश्रीवामेननाप्युक्तम् -

आलम्ब्य संविदं यस्मात्संवेधे न स्वभावतः। तस्मात्संविदितं सर्वमिति संविन्मयो भवेत ॥

2) M.M., p. 109, P.S., p. 146, in the latter we read: -यथाह भट्टश्रीवीरवामनकः

यत्रेन्धनं द्वैतवनं मृत्युरेव महापशुः । अलौकिकेन यज्ञेन तेन नित्यं यजामहे ॥

3) T.A., 5/154cd-5ab:

नीले पीते सुखे दुःखे संविद्रूपमखण्डितम् । गुरुभिभाषितं तस्मादुपायेषु विचित्रता ॥

Jayaratha comments:

'गुरुभिः' वामनदत्ताचार्येण भाषितमिति संवित्प्रकाशे ॥

The verse is found complete in Sp. Pra., p. 96: नीले पीते सुखे दु:खे चित्स्वरूपमखण्डितम् । विशिनष्टि विकल्पस्तिच्चत्रयोपाधिसम्पदा ॥

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## वामनदत्तविरचितः संवित्प्रकाशः

## अथ प्रथमं प्रकरणम्

<sup>1</sup> वेद्यवेदकरूपेण बहिरन्तर्व्यवस्थया	1
भेदप्रधानसंकल्पो विभेदयति तत्तया	11 8 11
न तदन्तर्न तद्बाह्ये न वेद्ये वेदके न च	ĵ
नान्तरा न च मध्येऽपि सर्वथापि तदन्यथा	7
यद्विकल्पेरनाक्रान्तं यच्छब्देरकदर्थितम्	1
यदुपाधिभिरम्लानं नौमि तद् वैष्णवं पदम्	3
दूरापास्तविकल्पेन न² चेन्मायानुभूयते³	
माध्यमां वृत्तिमास्थाय स संवित्प्रसरोऽमलः	11811
सर्वः स्वरूपं जानाति परो ज्ञेयो न कस्यचित्	1
रूपं स्वं सर्वगं च त्वं त्वयेदं पूरितं जगत्	1141
प्रकाशकानां स्वे रूपे प्रकाश्यत्वं न दुर्लभम्	1
यदनिर्भक्तरूपास्ते स्वरूपस्य प्रकाशकाः	\ \
केवलं वाक्यभावोऽयं यदभिन्नमपि स्वयम्	1
विभेदयति 4तद् वस्तुष्विति कर्तव्यतावशात्	11 9 11
यथा राहोः शिर इति शब्दे भेदो न वास्तवः	1
तथा स्वात्मनि वेद्यत्वभेदशब्दो न वास्तवः	11 6 11
यथा 7चक्षुःस्थितं रूपं बाह्यं स्वं रूपमीक्षते	1
तथा ज्ञानस्थिता संविद् ज्ञेयं स्वं रूपमीक्षते	11911

<sup>. 🕉</sup> कृष्णाय नमो नमः। श्रीपरमात्मने नमः। ॐ श्रीगुरवे नमः। ॐ शिनो जयति॥

<sup>2.</sup> AB: न नारित

<sup>3.</sup> AB:-मायो-

i. AB : सा

<sup>5. ∧:-</sup>पचा=ै

<sup>6.</sup> B:इयं विकर्नारित

<sup>7.</sup> A: चस: B: चाकाः

यथाग्निना समाविष्टं सर्वं तद्रूपमीक्ष्यते1 तथा ज्ञानसमाविष्टं सर्वं तद्रूपमीक्ष्यताम्2 11 09 11 <sup>3</sup>प्रमातृपक्षभावेषु नह्यवस्थावकल्पते यतस्ततः प्रकाशसे 4 स्वयमेव तदात्मना 11 88 11 त्वदात्मकत्वं भावानां विवदन्ते न केचन यत्प्रकाश्यदशां व्यातो नाप्रकाशः प्रकाशते 11 87 11 अपरोक्षे भवत्तत्त्वे सर्वतः प्रकटे स्थित यैरुपायाः प्रतन्यन्ते नूनं त्वां न विदन्ति ते 11 83 11 देशकालक्रियाकारै रविच्छितेषु वस्तुषु अनवस्थितरूपस्त्वं भासे भास्यबहिःस्थितः 11 88 11 त्वया सर्विमिदं व्याप्तं त्विय सर्विमिदं स्थितः मृ7 भावकश्च त्वमेदास्य सर्वस्य जगतः प्रभो 11 84 11 सर्वेश्वरत्वे सर्वज्ञे सर्वत्वे यैस्तव प्रभोध प्रमाणमुच्यते नूनं भवन्तं ते न जानते मातृत्वं यत्र मानत्वाद् व्यतिरिक्तं न किञ्चन मेयत्वाद् वा जगन्नाथ तत्र कस्येद्रशी कथा 11 29 11 १कालान्तस्थ महाभूत10 यथेष्टविनियोजक11 सर्गेण देहदृष्टस्त्वं यदा सर्वेश्वरस्तदा 11 28 11 सर्वज्ञश्चेतनः संस्त्वं यतः कारणतां गतः सर्वस्याव्यतिरेकेण स्वरूपेणापरिच्यतः 11 88 11 सर्वज्ञः सर्वदैव त्वं सर्वस्य हृदये न चेत्

केनान्यथास्य सम्भाव्या नष्टार्थविषया स्मृतिः ॥ २० ॥
मनः संक्षिप्य विषयात् त्वय्यासीनो जितेन्द्रियः ।
यद् यद् विधित्सति तथा तत् तज्जानात्यसंशयम् ॥ २१ ॥
ज्ञेयं ज्ञानाद् बर्हिभूतं <sup>1</sup> स्वप्नेऽपि <sup>2</sup> हि न दृश्यते ।
अतस्त्वदात्मकं विश्वं ज्ञानरूपो यतो भवान् ॥ २२ ॥
ततः शुद्धचिदात्मत्वाद् विश्वरूपस्त्वमुच्यते ।
परिनिष्ठितरूपं ३ हि कथं रूपान्तरं श्रयेत् ॥ २३॥
वेद्यं स्वरूपतां नीत्वा यदा जानाति वेदनम् ।
तदानीं वेद्यता का स्यात् का वा वेदनता परा ॥ २४ ॥
वेद्यवेदकरूपाभ्यां यच्छून्यं भावकं च यत् ।
तदेव वासुदेव इत्वं ततः संवित्समुद्भवः ॥ २५ ॥
त्वद्ध्यानामृत विःष्यन्दनिःशेषक्षालिने नमः ।
सदसद्वासनाक्षीणे अानन्दात्मनि दृश्यसे । २६॥
निर्मलानन्दबोधैकरूपस्त्वं भव्यबुद्धिभिः ।
वेद्याद् वा वेदकाद् वापि लभ्यसेऽवहितात्मिमः॥ २७॥
तवाचित्रैकरूपस्य वेद्यवेदकतामयी ।
नाथ मिथ्येव मन्यन्ते सत्यचिन्मात्ररूपिणः ॥ २८ ॥
न शान्तमुदितं नापि तव रूपं न मध्यमम् ।
रूपं रूपं तव हरे यन्न केनचिदुच्यते । । २९॥
यदैव विदितं विश्वं तदानीमेव चिन्मयम् ।
यन्नास्ति भागो वेद्योऽसौ नाथ यो वेदकाद् बहिः ॥ ३० ॥
संवित् त्वदात्मा चेत् सत्यं तदिदं त्वन्मयं जगत्।

23

<sup>1.</sup> AB: -मीक्षताम्

AB : इयं पंक्तिनीस्ति

AB : -पेक्सा-

A : प्रकाशन्तां B: प्रकाशान्तां

AB: विवदन्ति

B: याता

AB : स्थिति:

B: इयं पंक्तिनिस्त

AB: कालाष्टम

<sup>10.</sup> A: महान्द्रत

<sup>11.</sup> AB: -विनियोजकः

B: स्वमे

A: fe

<sup>·</sup> AB: परिनिष्टतरूपं

AB: वेदफता

A : त्वां = त्व

AB: -सृत;-

AB: -क्षालितै

AB: - क्षये

AB : पश्यन्ति

<sup>10.</sup> B: केनद्विज्यते

118811

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वेद्यो वेदकतामाप्तो वेदकः संविदात्मताम् 11 38 11 विकल्पमूलतादोषाद् भिन्नैः शब्दैर्न तत्कथा चिद्भिन्नोऽपि यच्छब्दः कथं तेनापि तत्कथा 11 37 11 सर्वातीतमतः केन तव म्हपं निरूप्यते निरूपणा भवेद् भिन्ने भिन्नश्चात्मा न कस्यचित् ॥ ३३ ॥ स च त्वमेव सर्वात्मा² ततोऽपि न निरूप्यसे केवलं निस्तरङ्गेण स्वरूपेण परात्मना3 परित्यक्तविभागेन ज्ञायसे न विकल्पसे 113811 विकल्पातीतरूपत्वात् प्रत्यक्षोऽप्यसि विस्मृतः । पुरः स्थितो यथा भावश्चेतसो ४ जन्याभिलाषिणः ॥ ३५ ॥ 5 अविच्छित्रापि रविभा भावेस्तेभ्यः पृथग् यथा। तथा प्रकाश्यसर्वार्थास्तेभ्योऽपि अतिरिच्यसे 11 34 11 मुजन विदन ज्ञापयंश्च त्रिधेकस्त्वं प्रकाशकः व्यतिरिक्तः प्रकाशेभ्यो न यथान्ये प्रकाशकाः 11 30 11 न प्रकाशाः प्रकाशन्ते त्वत्प्रकाशोदयं विना प्रकाशाख्यस्त्वमेकोऽतः सर्वेऽन्ये तमसा समाः 113611 7अखण्डास्ते न भासन्ते विवेको 8नावतिष्ठते सर्वे समं समाभान्ति विद्धानावुदिते त्विय 11 39 11 अन्धानामप्यनन्धत्वं 10 मूकानामनपायिवाक् अवचिन्वन्ति 11मार्गं तं 12समं सर्वस्य वेदने 13 ॥ ४० ॥

सदैव शुद्धोऽनुभवोऽयं प्रत्याकारकर्बुरः
आकारान्तरसंचारकाले तस्यापि निर्मलः
यथा जात्या सितं वस्त्रं रक्तं रागेण केनचित्
<sup>1</sup> तत्पदप्राप्तशुक्लत्वं पुना रागान्तरं <sup>2</sup> श्रयेत्
अयमुच्चारयन् वाक्यं वर्णाद् वर्णं कथं व्रजेत्
यावन्मध्ये न विश्रान्तस्त्विय शुद्धचिदात्मनि
एवं शुद्धा चितिर्जात्या यदाका रोप रागिणी
तत्त्यागापरसंचारमध्ये शुद्धैव तिष्ठति
दक्षिणेतरसंचारनिरोधाद् मध्यमाश्रितः
अग्नीषोमेश्वरो भावः प्रकाशयति ते पदम्
धिया देहमनालम्ब्य विषयं चादिशन्निपे
यदन्तरा वेदयते तद् रूपं तव निर्मलम्
निवृत्तविषयेच्छेन त्वद्भक्त्युल्लिसतात्मना
आस्वद्यते योऽनुभवः सोऽभ्यासादपवर्गदः
उपरागेऽपि शुद्धत्वं न त्यक्तमनया प्रभो
परित्यज्य निजं रूपं संविदाख्या कुतः श्रयेत्
अथाप्राप्येव तदूपं भवेद् रूपान्तरानुगा
तद्रूपा हि च दृश्येत कारणस्यापि संभवात्
मुखं विना यथादर्शे पृथग् बिम्बो॰न मन्यते
तथा समुद्धतं ज्ञेयं ज्ञातं न द्वैतपण्डितै:10
भावैर्विभाव्यतां तेजस्यार्के वेत्ति यथा जडः

<sup>1.</sup> AB : रूप 2. AB : -त्मम्।

<sup>3.</sup> AB : परात्मनोः

<sup>4.</sup> AB : -श्चेतनात्या।

<sup>5.</sup> AB : विछिन्नापि

<sup>6.</sup> AB: इयं पडिक्तिनिस्ति

<sup>7.</sup> AB: अखण्डः रवे 8 AB: यो

<sup>9.</sup> AB : समाभाति

<sup>10</sup> AB : हवं।

<sup>11.</sup> AB : र्पगी

<sup>12.</sup> AB: सम:

<sup>13.</sup> AB : वेदते

<sup>1.</sup> AB: न तद् प्राप्य

<sup>2.</sup> AB: पुनरागान्तरं

<sup>3.</sup> AB : चित्रवृत्या

<sup>4.</sup> B: नारित

<sup>.</sup> A: यदन्तराद् B: नास्ति,

<sup>5.</sup> B: नास्ति

<sup>7.</sup> AB :- दर्शनम्

<sup>8.</sup> AB : मासो

<sup>9.</sup> B: तेर्प

<sup>10.</sup> AB : ज्ञातान् द्वैत्यपंडितः।

वेद्यवेदकरूपाभ्यां तथा त्वय्यपि मन्यते1 1148 11 समुदेति यथा भावान् विना भानूर्नभस्तले वेद्यं विनैव भगवन् भवान् केन हतोदयः 1147 11 अत्यन्ताच्छस्वभावात् स्फटिकस्य यथा स्वकम् । रूपं परोपरक्तस्य नित्यमेवोपलभ्यते 114311 तथा भावसमायुक्तं भगवंस्तावकं² वपुः अत्यन्तनिर्मलतया पृथक् तैर्नोपलभ्यते 114811 <sup>3</sup>नैतावताऽसौ स्फटिकः पृथङ्नास्त्येव रञ्जकात् । भावरूपपरित्यक्ता तव वा निर्मला तनुः 11 44 11 यथोद्धतविशेषस्य सामान्यस्य निजा स्थितिः पृथङ् न शक्या निर्देष्टुं न च तत्रास्ति तावता ॥ ५६ ॥ यथोद्धतकुण्डलादेः कनकस्य स्वयं स्थितिः **6**एवं नित्या निजा शुद्धा सुखदु:खनिषेधनात्<sup>7</sup> स्वसंवेदनसंवेद्या तव संविन्मयी स्थितिः 11401 अविशेषं निर्विभागपदं सङ्कटवर्जितम् स्वज्योतिश्चिद्धनैकान्तं नौमि ब्रह्म सदोदितम् ॥ ५८ ॥ निर्विशेषो विशेषेषु नाभविष्यद् भवान् यदि विशेषावगतिर्न स्यात् सर्वस्य स्वात्मनि स्थितेः ॥ ५९ ॥ त्विय नाथ न भेदोऽस्ति कारणे यत कृतो भिदा। कार्येऽस्मिन् त्वं पद्मनाभ निर्विशेषं ततो जगत् ॥ ६० ॥ त्वत्कारणे 10 त्वं सर्वस्मिन्नपि ज्ञातो 11 यदन्वयात 12।

संवित्समन्विते विश्वे नासंवित् कारणं भवेत ॥ ६१ ॥ सर्वाधारे सर्वमये सर्वतश्चातिरेकिणि त्वय्यन्ते कोऽनुदेशः स्यात् कालो वा निष्क्रियात्मनि ॥ ६२ ॥ यथा न कालः कालस्य देशो देशस्य वा परः तथा तवापि सर्वात्मन व्यतिरिक्ती नग्ती क्वचित ॥ ६३ ॥ यत् स्वरूपान्न च्यवते सत् परैर्नोपधीयते यदन्येरपरिच्छेद्यं तन्नित्यं त्वां विदुर्ब्धाः 11 88 11 परिच्छेद्यपरिच्छन्नेस्त्वत्तः कालादिसंभवः अप्रमेयस्वरूपस्य तव कालादयो न वै6 11 44 11 तवाप्रकम्प्यरूपस्य ग्युगपत् सर्वसंस्थितिः ज्ञेया <sup>8</sup>क्रमस्वरूपेण योगपद्याविरोधिना 11 88 11 -क्रमाभावे १योगपद्यं तदभावेऽप्यसो पुनः तयोर्विरोधभावे स्यान्नेतरेतरसंभवः 11 89 11 एवं हि स्वापरापेक्षं10 यतः समवभाससे स्वप्रकाशमनोरूपं तव तत्त्वविदो विदुः 11 46 11 यो न वह्निर्न वा सोमो न भानुः प्रथते न च ज्योतींष्यतीत्य सर्वाणि स्वज्योतिस्तन्नमाम्यहम् ॥ ६९ ॥ 11काप्यवस्था न<sup>12</sup> ते<sup>13</sup>सास्ति यस्यां संविन्न वर्तते । तेन चिद्धनमेव त्वां योगिनः पर्युपासते 11 00 11

B: मन्यत।

B: -तावक

<sup>:</sup>AB : एतावता

AB : निज

A: -कुण्डलादि

B: एनं

AB: -निवेधनाम्

A : गदशंकल, B: ××स,

B : विशेष ×× ते र्न स्य ×× भरवात्मान्तिस्थिते:

AB: -कारण

<sup>11.</sup> AB : जातं

<sup>12.</sup> B: तन्नन्द्रपात्

B: कारणो।

B: कोण्डदेश:।

AB : नन्यो

B: नास्ति।

B: नास्ति

AB : के।

B : रूपं यत्।

AB : कग-

A: यीगपका,

B:-पेका

B: नास्ति,

<sup>12.</sup> B: नारित,

<sup>13.</sup> B: नास्ति.

इत्येव ¹ज्ञातदेशादेरक्रियाजगदुद्भवः त्वत्तो विवृत्या मन्तव्यो न स्वरूपान्यथास्थितेः ॥ ७१ ॥ <sup>2</sup>वज्ररत्नोपमो येन परिणामेन वा पुनः कदाचिदपि संभाव्यो न त्वान्यस्य विनोद्भवः 11 50 11 अवाताकाशसंकाशान्नि:स्पन्दोदधितुल्यत:3 त्वत्तो ज्ञानधनान्नाथ जगत् सर्वं प्रवर्तते 11 50 11 5योऽस्पन्दपूर्वः ६ सस्पन्दः १ स्वतो १ नो व्यतिरिच्यते । नातिरिक्ते व्याप्रियते त्वत्ततो नास्ति यतः परः ॥ ७४ ॥ <sup>9</sup>अन्यत्प्रवर्तमानस्य यद्यपि स्यात् प्रयोजनम् संवित् पर्यवसानत्वात् तस्यापि न पृथक् स्थितिः ॥ ७५ ॥ संविन्मूलाद् वर्णपर्णाज्ज्ञानस्तम्भात् सरस्वती प्रागघोषा सनादानु पुण्यतीर्था प्रवर्तते 11 30 11 त्वत्प्रवृत्ता प्राणयति शक्तिः सा विश्वमोजसा प्रतियान्ती पुनस्त्वां सा संकोचयति संभवत् 1 00 1 कार्यानुरूपं सा रूपं तथा नामापि बिभ्रती निर्वाहयति विश्वस्मिंश्चित्रां यात्रां चराचरम् ॥ ७८ ॥ सा वैखरी मन्त्रवर्णा निहन्ती 10 तमसः स्थितिम् । √मनःसमाश्रयाहन्ती<sup>11</sup> मध्यमा राजसीमपि 11 68 11 निहन्त्यविद्यां पश्यन्ती 12तदूर्ध्वं प्राणगोचरा √ त्वदात्मभूता सा शान्ता समं सर्वप्रकाशिका 11 00 11 स्विसमन् साध्ये साधनेषु स्वातन्त्र्यं येन संस्थितम् ।

	तेनात्यक्तत्वदाकारा सर्वत्रैषा विजृभ्यते	11	८१	11
	महाविभूतेरमलात् समात् सूक्ष्मान्निरञ्जनात्	1		
	भेदेनालक्ष्यवपुषस्त्वत्तः परमकारणात्	11	67	11
	निर्वासनं सदानन्दं शुद्धं सर्वात्मकेवलम्	1		
	व्यज्यते प्रथमं ज्ञानं अयत् तवैश्वर्यसंभवात्	11	53	11
	⁴हेत्वन्तरानपेक्ष्यं⁵ यत् स्वातन्त्र्यं विश्वनिर्भिता	1		
	तदैश्वर्य जगद् वेद्यं त्वदृते कस्य संभवेत्	11	68	11
	निपीतचित्तरूपायाः सर्वत्र समसंस्थितेः	1		
	अव्याहतायाः कार्येषु त्वत्तः शक्तेः समुद्भवः	11	24	1
	ज्ञानान्नान्यत्तवैश्वर्यं भक्तिर्नान्या तथेरिता	1		
	त्वय्येताः कथिता नाथ ध्याविविधामभूषयः	11	८६	11
	वस्तु पूर्वं ततो भावः पश्चादर्थस्ततः क्रिया	1		
	तथा वयदीप्सिततमं तव तत् कर्मसंज्ञितम्	11	८७	11 4
	क्रियान्तं सर्वभावेषु चातूरूप्यमिदं यतः	1		1
	<b>°चतुरात्मा</b> त्वमेकोऽतः सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठसि	11	66	•
	शान्तरूपाय पश्यन्ती मध्यमा वैखरी तथा	1		
_	चतूरूपा चतूरूपं वक्ति वक्ता हि 10 11वाग्वपुः	1	63	11 ~
	यथानया जगद् विद्धं सर्वमेव निजात्मना	1		
	तथा त्वयानुविद्धेयं सर्वतो भाति भारती	11	30	11
	सर्वसाधारणं रूपं 12 यतो वाचां प्रवर्तते	1		

B:-देशदे:क्रिया-

AB : व्रज-

B: तत्यतः

AB : सर्वे.

AB : यत्

AB : -पूर्वे

AB : सस्पन्द

A: स्तती B: नारित

B : अन्य

<sup>10.</sup> AB : निइन्ति

<sup>11.</sup> AB : नाउन्ति

<sup>12.</sup> B: 17 1

<sup>1.</sup> B:-वपूं

B : व्यञ्जते

AB : यदत्वे-

B: हे त्वं तद

AB : -ापेट्य

A: तथेरि त B: नारित

B : qf

A: तया

B: चत्वर-

<sup>10.</sup> AB : नारित

<sup>11.</sup> AB : वकं वपुः

<sup>12.</sup> B: सामारणे ध्पे

अभ्येति यत्र च पुनस्तत् ते विष्णोः परं पदम् ॥ ९१ ॥ भवन्निष्ठौ यदा देव विश्वस्मिन् प्रभवाप्ययौ व्यवहारेषु सर्वेषु तथा तन्मध्यवर्तिषु 1197.11 शरीरजो वा शाब्दो वा 2मानसो वा समुद्रतः । व्यवहारोऽप्यसौ नास्ति यत्र त्वं नाथ नाग्रगः ॥ ९३॥ त्वामुक्त्वा तत्परं 4ब्रमः 5सद्गतौ व्यावहारिकम् । यश्चेन्द्रियाणि मनसा परित्यक्तानि मन्यते 118811 6 तच्च वा तैः परित्यक्तं तत् सर्वं सर्वविद भवान् । पर्यवस्यति सर्वं च त्वय्येवानन्तरूपिणि 119411 ग्संविन्निष्ठतया सर्वव्यवहारव्यवस्थितेः पृथव्यादिकालपर्यन्ताः कमात् सूक्ष्मा महत्तराः ॥ ९६ ॥ परेषां व्यापकाः पूर्वे निर्मलाश्चानुवेधिनः अलक्ष्यतत्त्वा व्याप्येषु तद्गणोद्धरणं विना 119011 यथोत्तरं लोकयात्रामधिकां संप्रतन्वते <sup>8</sup>त्वदधिष्ठिते तत्त्वानां येनैषामेव सा<sup>9</sup> स्थितिः ॥ ९८ ॥ तेनासि सूक्ष्मः सूक्ष्मेभ्यो महद्भयश्च महत्तरः तथेदं विहितं विश्वं त्वया नाथ भवन्मयम् 119911 विना 10रज्जं न सर्पाभा यथा साध्यतमात्मिका। कर्मेदं त्वत्कृतं11 चापि त्वन्मयं येन माधव 11008 11 विलीनाहंकृतिवतस्त्वमेव परिशिष्यसे एतावतैव भेदोऽस्य यदहंमानितात्मनि 1190811

V	सा चेद् विलीना त्वद्भक्त्या म्नष्टो भेदः स्थितैकता ।			
	अविद्येयमियं माया मिथ्याज्ञानमिदं तु तत्	The same of	१०२॥	
	यदचित्रैकरूपे त्वय्याद्वये द्वयदर्शनम्	1		2
/	मायात्वमेतृदेवास्य² यन्नाशस्तर्भवदर्शनात्	11	१०३॥	
	यदविज्ञातपहस्य शुद्धधीर्मन्यते पुनः	1		
1	अतिनिर्मलबोधैकरूपे देहपरिग्रहः	11	80811	1.2
	विवर्तपरिणामाभ्यां द्वाभ्यामप्युपपद्यते 🕴 💮	1		
1	³विवर्तेऽप्यतथारूपस्तथा भासि त्वमच्युन	11	१०५॥	~
	परिणामे स एव त्वं सुवर्णमिव कुण्डले	1		
1	विवर्तात् परिणामस्य भेदस्त्विय न विद्यते	11	१०६॥	
	न्यूनातिरिक्तान्यथात्वदोषैर्यन्नाभिभूयसे	1		
	विदुः सब्रह्मका लोका भूताधार भवद्वपुः	11	१०७॥	
	4अन्तर्भूतं बहिर्भूतं देवा अपि तद् विदुः	1		
	मृष्टौ स्थितो च संहारे कस्य चाध्यक्षशेषताम्	11	१०८॥	
	महाविभूत्यभिन्नस्य वासुदेवस्य ते विदुः	1		
	यथा हेम्नो रूपकेषु वैचित्र्यं स्वापरिर्नुतम्	H	१०९॥	
	अपरित्यक्तरूपस्य तथा ते विश्वरूपता	1		
	यथा गलितरूपस्य हेम्नः पिण्डात्मना स्थितिः	11	1088	
	तथा गलितवेद्यस्य तव शुद्धचिदात्मता	1		
	नासतो विद्यते भाव इत्याद्यादेशतः प्रभो		१११॥	
	यत्किञ्चिद् दृश्यते ?लोके तत् सत्पूर्व त्वदात्मन			
	क्रिया त्वदात्मिका १विष्णो कार्य नाथ त्वदात्मव		11 88	शा
Y	कारणं च त्वमेवात्र किं तदस्ति न यद् भवान्	1		

<sup>1.</sup> A: नष्ट B: नास्ति

<sup>1.</sup> B : विस्मो :

<sup>2.</sup> B: मनसो

B: समुद्भतः

<sup>4.</sup> AB : ब्रूत:

<sup>5.</sup> B : संहाती

<sup>6.</sup> AB : तरच

<sup>7.</sup> B: संविन्नष्टतया

<sup>8.</sup> B: त्वदिधिष्टित

<sup>9.</sup> B: नास्ति

<sup>10.</sup> B: रज़ं

<sup>11.</sup> А:- कृतमि, В:- कृतमिस्त

<sup>2.</sup> B:-ख्या

<sup>3.</sup> A: विवृक्ताव B: विवत्तो व

<sup>4.</sup> A: यत्तु B: यिन्नत

<sup>5.</sup> AB: -भूत

<sup>5.</sup> B: - चित-

<sup>.</sup> B: लोको

<sup>8.</sup> B: -त्मता

B: विस्तो

	आकृतेरिप सन्द्रावो न ते नाथ विरुध्यते	11	११	311
	केवलं भौतिकी मा भूत् संविन्मय्यस्ति का क्षति	T:		
	1अनुल्लिखितरूपस्य ज्ञानं बिहरसंभवात्		88.	४॥
	सर्वस्यापि हि भावस्य तत् तु केन निरुध्यताम्	1		
	भौतिकी वाऽस्तु भगवन् सापि नित्योपपद्यते		28	ا ا ا
	त्विय सत्कारणे नित्ये सापि नित्या यतः स्थिता		,,	711
	परिणामभावा भावा निवर्तन्ते न केचन	Was a	११	C II
	इति त्वमेव सर्वस्मिन् जगत्येकोऽवशिष्यसे	1	11	411
	परितः सर्वरूपाय समन्तात् संविदात्मने	l n	0 0 1	- 11
	सर्वतः स्वप्रकाशाय तुभ्यं सद्ब्रह्मणे नमः	U	११।	ગા
,		-11		
,	<sup>2</sup> नन्वहं न पृथक् त्वत्तो न <sup>3</sup> तु त्वमिस मत्पृथक्	11	88	
	आवयोर्नमनं नान्यत् फलभेदे कथैव का	1		
	इत्यं ज्ञानक्रियेक्यं स्यात्तदैक्ये का क्रियाक्षतिः	11	88	१॥
	क्रियाक्षतिर्न चेन्नाथ त्वां नौम्येष सहस्त्रशः	1		
	व्बलादयो हि करणाः सर्वस्मिन्नेव कर्मणि		१२	011
	ते च त्वय्येव नियताः कोऽहं केन करोमि किम्	1		
/	त्विय संन्यस्तकर्माहं करोमि न करोमि च	1	१२	118
V	॰परां निर्वृतिमायामि त्वय्यर्पितविधिक्रियः	1		
	भवेतं सहस्त्रशिरसं <sup>7</sup> महाभोगं वहज्जगत्		१२	211
	तथानन्तवपुर्नीमि पर्यङ्के शुद्धसंविदः	1		
	महाभूतदलं पद्मं यस्य । नाभेः समुत्थितम्	11	१२	<b>₹</b>
	भूम्यादिकालपर्यन्तं पद्मनाभं नमामि तम्	1		
	अन्तर्गृहीतसर्वार्थं भावयन्नादसूक्ष्मकम्	11	१२१	811
				- 11

<sup>1.</sup> A: अनुतिष्तित रूपस्य, B: अनुतिबिरूपस्य 2. B: नन्तार्ष

जगत्सिसृक्षतः पूर्वं नौमि ते स्वसुखं वपुः	1
तदनन्तचिदाधारं बिभ्रन् मन्त्रमयीं च गाम्	11 8 3 4 11
नौमि यज्ञवराहस्य म्हपं ज्ञानक्रियात्मकम्	
वेद्यवेदकरूपेण ज्ञानमेव द्वयात्मकम्	11 87511
दर्शयन्तं नरहरे नौमि तेजोमयं वपुः	1
नौमि त्वां वामनं सौक्ष्म्याज्जगद्व्याप्त्या शिवि	क्रमम् ॥ १२७।
वायुवाहनरूपेण सक्रियत्वात् खगासनम्	1
अब्रह्माण्डशतसंकाशं नौमि ते व्यक्तरूपिणः	१२८
निःशेषकल्मषप्लोषपावकं वतावकं वपुः	
अनेकसुखदोषोत्यसंतापशमनोद्यतम्	1188811
नौमि त्वां चेतसो राममारामं पुण्यसंपदाः	T
नमः सर्वविदे तुभ्यं सर्वेश्वर नमोऽस्तु ते	11 83011
सर्वात्मक नमस्तेऽस्तु सर्वातीत नमोऽस्तु ते	1
यद्भूमिर्विकल्पानां शब्दानां यत्र गोचरम्	॥१३१॥
यदलक्ष्यं वस्वोपाधीनां नौमि तद् ब्रह्म शायवत	म्। -
नमामि त्वां व संस्तौमि स्तुतेवीचा यतो वि	विः ॥ १३२॥
वाचामतीते भवति किं स्तोत्रैः श्रेयसी पतिः	
<b>°तस्याङ्गभूता या वाचः कतिचिन्मासमीरिताः</b>	11 8 3 3 11
त्वत्प्रसादनहेतुं मे प्रश्नं तादृशमेव ताः	1
मया वामनदत्तेन त्वया संवित् प्रकाशिता	11 83 11 7
यं यं तया प्रसीद त्वं सर्वस्य स्वात्मनि प्रभो	
रात्रदत्तर्देवदत्तो रत्नादेव्यां यमात्मजम्	11 8 3 11

<sup>3.</sup> A: न तु व्यस्तं न
4. B: तु ना क्या
5. B: नत्यादयो

<sup>1.</sup> B: 每中

<sup>2.</sup> B: - व्याप्पा

AB : कृषाण्ड-B : -स्नोभपायक कर्न स्थानक

लेभे वामनदत्ताख्यं तत्स्तुत्या प्रीयते हरिः षष्ट्योत्तरं श्लोकशतिमदं बोधं विनापि यः ॥१३६॥ <sup>1</sup>पठेन्मधुरिपोरग्रे<sup>2</sup> भक्त्या <sup>3</sup>मोक्षं स गच्छति एकायने प्रसूतस्य कश्मीरेषु द्विजात्मनः ॥ १३७॥ कृतिर्वामनदत्तस्य सेयं भगवदाश्रया

इति संवित्प्रकाशो नाम प्रथमं प्रकरणम्

### अथ द्वितीयं प्रकारणम्

अप्रमेयस्वरूपाय शुद्धानन्तचिदात्मने	1		
स्वसंवित्त्येकसिद्धाय नमस्ते परमात्मने	11	8	11
अबहि:साधनाधीनं नित्यं सुखमभीप्सतः!	1		
तथा दु:खजिहासूंशच 2 प्रतीदमिभधीयते	11	7	1
नात्मनः पर आनन्दो दुःखं नानात्मनः परम्	1		
अनात्मनः परित्यागादात्मनः प्राप्तिरिष्यते	11	7	11
अनात्मन्यात्मनो भावादात्मनिष्ठा समाप्ते	1		
स्वतस्तथैव यत् सिद्धं किं तत्रान्येः प्रमान्तरैः	11	8	11
आत्मा न मेयः कस्यापि तदन्यन्नोपपद्यते	1		
मेयभेदात्मनो भेदस्तस्याभावे स किं कृतः	11	4	11
आत्मा यदि भवेद मेयस्तस्य माता भवेत् परः	1		
परान्यात्मा वदानीं स्यात स परो यस्तु मीयने	11	६	11
विषयोक्तिर्न भावादिपदैस्तुल्यार्थवस्तुषु	1		
प्रमातृपारतन्त्र्येण सा प्रसिद्धिमयी यतः	11	9	11
स्वीकारो विषयीकारः स वतत्रोद्घोष्यते बुधैः	1		
यदन्यत्र प्रसिद्धं तत्संविदः किमपोह्यते ६		6	11
संविदा स्वीकृतं यच्च न <sup>7</sup> तद् विषयसंज्ञितम्	1		
तत् स्वीकृतं तदात्मैव विषयोक्तिः क्व तिष्ठताम्	11	9	11
यत् सत्तामनुबध्नाति स्वसत्तास्थितये जगत्	1		
मानं तदात्मनि ज्ञानं १स्वभावास्वादतृप्तिमत्	11	80	)

B :-भीत्सताः

AB : पठेत्
 A : -पुरिणो-, B : - सफरियो-

<sup>3.</sup> B: मोव

B :-जिहारंअप्रतीदम

B : कि

B:पर आत्मा B: परन्यात्मा

B: तन्रो-A: -पोध्यते

B : पश्चात्

B: स्फुतिष्टताम्

B: स्वभावत्वाद-

आत्मन्यविदितं न स्यादस्य बाह्यप्रमोद्भवः <sup>1</sup>यदेतस्यार्थतामूलं यद बोध्यञ्च<sup>2</sup> यदत्र च 11 88 11 वेद्यं तद् वेदकं अशास्तं तद् बोध्यार्थितावाशात् जडावबोधो बोधस्य बुधैर्बोद्धं न पार्यते 11 87 11 4भावाभावी 5 ६विषयी तो विरुद्धो चिज्जडी 7मती। इतरेतरबोधेन तयोरन्यतरस्थितिः 11 83 11 कल्प्यते न तु संबन्धः स्वभावेन विरुद्धयोः संवन्धोऽपि भवेज्जात्या ताभ्यामर्थवदात्मकः 118811 तदात्मकत्वे सा एव तज्ज्ञातृत्वे पृथक् स्थिति: <sup>9</sup>संबन्धिव्यतिरेकेण<sup>10</sup> संबन्धे तैरदर्शित 11 84 11 भवेन्मुग्धो जनो 11दूर्तैर्विप्रलब्धो 12 वृथोक्तिभिः संबन्धः सिद्धयोर्नास्ति नैराकांक्ष्येण वृत्तितः 11 8 4 11 नासिद्धयोरसत्त्वेन तेनासौ 13स्यान्न वस्तुतः भावनालक्षणं 14 प्रष्टे: 15 सिद्धेर्न भावनादृते 11 20 11 शक्यते भावनं वक्तं 16 परापेक्षाप्रवेशतः यदभिन्नं स्वसंवित्तौ तत्परस्य यदोच्यते 11 25 11

तदा भिन्नमिवाभाति भार्बी भूमिमुपागतम् ।
निराकांक्षा न चैकस्य कष्टादर्थे मतिर्भवेत् ॥ १९ ॥
अविचित्रे विचित्रे वा वैचित्र्यमभिमन्यते ।
निरस्तकर्तृभावे तु कारणत्वाद्यसंभवः ॥ २० ॥
मेयत्वं हि परिच्छेदः स च भ ज्ञाने न विद्यते ।
न च भावः ग्स्वतः स्वस्य स्वः कदाचिन्न गोचरः ॥ २१ ॥
सर्वदैव परस्यायं भवेद् मिथ्याभिमानतः ।
अतद्रूपस्य ताद्रूप्यग्रहावेशवशोदयः॥ २२॥
न तदस्त्यात्मनो रूपं यत् परेणावगम्यते ।
कथमेतन्न जानीमिचन्तयन्तोऽपि यत्नतः ॥ २३॥
भावानां भवनं रूपं न मातृत्वं न मानता ।
<sup>7</sup> सेयं विनिर्मिता केन <sup>8</sup> मातृमानव्यवस्थितिः ॥ २४॥
अतिरिक्तं हि सत्तातो  यद् रूपमवधार्यते ।
भावनात्10 तदिदं मिथ्या न भावानवगाहते ॥ २५ ॥
मातृत्वमेयताहानौ यत् तयोरवतिष्ठते ।
<sup>12</sup> पृथक्स्थयोग्रहे <sup>13</sup> रूपं तत्सत्यमितरन्मृषा ॥ २६ ॥
यदः सत्तातिरेकेण भावेषु विनिवेश्यते ।
न तत्तद रूढिमभ्येति व्युप्तं 4 बीजमिवोषरे ॥ २७ ॥

AB: यद तस्य-

B: यदबाध्यं

A: शास्त्रं

B: स्वव-

AB:-भावा

<sup>6.</sup> A: विषय, B: विदय

<sup>7.</sup> B: मनौ

B : पृथकियतिः

<sup>9.</sup> B: संबधिष्यति

<sup>10.</sup> AB:-व्यतिरेकेन

<sup>12.</sup> B: भवेन्भुग्धो जनो दूतैर्विप्रलच्यो इति नास्ति

<sup>13.</sup> B: स्वान्त

<sup>14.</sup> B : -लतणं

<sup>15.</sup> B : शिष्टे

<sup>16.</sup> AB: वक्त

<sup>1.</sup> AB: शाब्दी

B: अविचिन्ने विचिन्ने

AB:-भावेषु

B: सर्व

AB: भावयतः

B: नवमन्यते

B: सेवं

B: के च

B: सत्ता नो

<sup>10.</sup> B: भावनाम्

<sup>11.</sup> B :-वतिष्टते

<sup>12.</sup> B: पृथक्यथा-

<sup>13.</sup> AB: गृहे

<sup>14.</sup> B: सुप्त

कारकग्रामविलये क्रियारूपं परित्यजेत्	1		
क्रियावियोगाद् भावानां सत्तैवैकावशिष्यते	1	25	11
मत्तः परोऽयमेतस्मादन्योऽहमिति यापि धीः			
नेयमैक्यविरोधेन स्थातुं धणमपि क्षमा		२९	
परव्यवस्थापि <sup>2</sup> परे यावन्नात्मीकृतः <sup>3</sup> परः	1		
तावन्न शक्यते कर्तुं यतो बुद्धः परः परः	11	₹0	11
⁴बुद्धश्च बोधभेदेन भवेन्न व्यवहारभाक्			
व्यतिरिक्तस्य बुद्धत्वे सर्वं बुद्धं न किं भवेत्		38	
स्वसत्तामात्रसंतुष्टेर्निरपेक्षेः स्वभावतः	1		
5भावै: किमपराद्धं वो येन मेयत्वमापिता:	11	37	11
यथेन्द्रियैर्विना भूतं विषयेरप्यनाविलम्	1		
स्वतः प्रकाशते ज्ञानं विषयो नैविमष्यते	11	33	11
तत्राङ्गविषयज्ञप्ये यत् । प्रमाणत्रयं पृथक्	1		
पृथग् विषयसंयोगात्र तदभ्येति वेदनम्	11	38	11
साक्षात् समक्षधीरर्थात् संबन्धादनुमानधीः	1		
ते मूलमागमस्याहुरिति नान्यप्रमोद्भवः	11	34	II
त्रयाणामपि मानानां प्रतिभाप्राणतेष्यते	1		
सम्यङ्मिथ्यात्वनिर्णतिरन्यथानुपपत्तितः	11	३६	11
स्ववित्तिरेव प्रतिभा कर्तव्येषु क्रमात्मिका	1		
निर्मला कथिता तज्ज्ञैर्यया जीवन्ति जन्तवः		३७	11
सर्वज्ञतायाः सा बीजमैश्वर्यं तदधिष्ठितेः	1		
जायते केवलं नैति समस्तात्मसु॰ गोचरम्	11	36	11

स्वसंवेदनसारेण¹ यदि सर्वस्य मानता ।
तत् किं 2मानान्तरैः कार्यं 3मेयोत्तरनिराकृतैः ॥ ३९ ॥
अज्ञेन ज्ञानसारूप्यं 4माने तद् विफलं मतम् ।
वैकल्पिकेन भेदेन वस्तुतस्त्वेकमेव तत् ॥ ४० ॥
देशैकरूपा तैर्ज्ञेया संविदर्थप्रकाशता ।
नहि ज्ञानादपोद्धृत्य दृष्टोऽर्थः केनचित् ववचित् ॥ ४१ ॥
ज्ञानेऽप्यन्तःप्रविष्टस्य <sup>7</sup> भावस्य यदि बाह्यतः ।
ज्ञानादेव तदा बाह्यं स्विमदानीं किमुच्यताम् ॥ ४२ ॥
<sup>8</sup> अर्थाप्रविष्टं विज्ञानं सत्तास्य ज्ञायते कुतः ।
ज्ञानस्यैवाधिकारोऽस्ति सदसन्मार्गणे यतः ॥ ४३॥
यथार्थी न मया १नीतोऽशुद्धोऽपि न मया तथा ।
इति बोध्यं स्वसंवित्तौ ज्ञाततार्थस्य दुर्वटा ॥ ४४ ॥
येन येन विभिद्यन्ते हेतुना भावनिम्नगाः10
तेन तेनैक्यमायान्ति 1 बोधोदधिसमागताः 12 ॥ ४५॥
अभावो व्यवहार्येण यथा भेदेन कल्पितः ।
भावोऽपि व्यवहार्येण तथा भेदेन कल्पितः ॥ ४६॥
यदि भावो विरुद्धयेत भावेनान्येन केनचित् ।
स्वभावेऽपि विरोधोऽस्य भावत्वात् केन वारितः॥ ४७॥

<sup>1.</sup> B: स्याते

<sup>2.</sup> B :-व्यवस्यापि

B: -ात्मनी-

B : बुद्धय

B : साधैः

<sup>6.</sup> B :-ज्ञप्यै-

<sup>7.</sup> AB: -1系-

<sup>8.</sup> B: पिप्टते

<sup>9.</sup> A: सामदात्मसु , B: सामस्तालासु

<sup>1.</sup> AB:- सारैवं

<sup>2.</sup> AB: मानातरै:

<sup>3.</sup> AB: मेपोतर-

<sup>4.</sup> B: मार्न

B: भेदं न

<sup>6.</sup> A :-रूपस्तै , B:-रूपन्ते

<sup>7.</sup> B:-प्रविद्यस्य

<sup>8.</sup> AB: अया-

<sup>9.</sup> AB: नीली

<sup>10.</sup> B: -निम्नगः

<sup>11.</sup> B: -ाध्यान्ति

<sup>12.</sup> B :नेदिय-

संवित्प्रकाशः

<sup>1</sup>विकल्पशून्यज्ञानस्य सत्तैव <sup>2</sup>संविदुच्यते न तु भेदेन कल्पिन्या धिया यद्ववद्धटादिकम् 11 86 11 यतो न वित्तिभेदेन तस्यान्येन निरूप्यता ज्ञानोत्तरनिरूपत्वे ज्ञानस्य ज्ञानताक्षतेः 118911 अविकल्पिकया वृत्त्या सर्वात्मत्वेन भूयते अवच्छेदः कल्पनातस्तद्भावादनन्तता 140 11 मेयं नाम न वस्त्वस्ति मात्रपेक्षा हि मेयता 4मातर्यपि न मातृत्वं सत्यं मेयव्यपेक्षणात् 1148 11 अनपेक्षा सतां सिद्धेरसिद्धेरपि नासताम् निरपेक्षेषु भावेषु न मातृत्वं न मयेता 1147 11 सत्तायां 5 न विशेषोऽस्ति सापि स्वयमनेकता निर्मूलैवाहृता कस्मादिति माया न बुद्धचते 114311 प्रकाशते संविदेका तदन्यत्तृ प्रकाश्यते प्रकाश्ये च भवेत् कर्म तच्च कर्त्रा विना कथम् 114811 कर्तृत्वं च न सत्तायाः कथंचिदतिरिच्यते सत्तेव यदि कर्तृत्वं <sup>8</sup>तदनुक्तमसंवृतम् 11 44 11 असत्त्वादेव नो सत्त्वमसतां परिकल्यते १विचित्रत्वं तु सत्ताया न विनान्यानुवेदनम् 148 11 सत्तायास्तु भवेदन्यद् यदसत्तां 10 विचिन्तयेत् कथं सत्तासतो हेतोर्वेचित्रयं नास्ति तां प्रति 11 40 11

1.	A : -शून्यस्य
2.	AB: स्वविदु-
	0

<sup>3.</sup> A: अविकल्पकया

वस्तुस्थित्या न बन्धोऽस्ति ¹तदभावात्र मुक्तता	1
विकल्पघटितावेतावुभाविप न किंचन	114011
मेयमानप्रमातृत्वैर्मितौ यत् पर्यवस्यते	1
चतुष्पथा बोधनका चातुरातम्योक्तिभाजनम्2	48
इमां वामनदत्तेन विहितामात्मसंस्तुतिम्	1
अधिगम्य विमुच्यन्ते जन्तवो भवविप्लवात्	11 80 11
एकायने प्रसूतस्य कश्मीरेषु विद्वजात्मनः	
कृतिर्वामनदत्तस्य सेयमात्मप्रकाशिनी	॥ ६१ ॥

<sup>4</sup>आत्मसंप्ततिर्नाम <sup>5</sup> बिद्वतीयं प्रकरणम्

<sup>4.</sup> B: मंतर्यपि

<sup>5.</sup> B: सत्ता यो तु

<sup>6.</sup> A : -ाहृता

<sup>7.</sup> B: तदत्यन्ता

<sup>8.</sup> B:-तूक्तम्-

<sup>9.</sup> B: विचित्रत्वं

<sup>10.</sup> AB: सत्ता

<sup>1.</sup> A: तदा-

<sup>2.</sup> B: - श्वांतुरान्योक्त-

<sup>3.</sup> B: अपि तस्य

<sup>4.</sup> B : आत्मसंस्तृति

<sup>5.</sup> A : श्लोकाः ५९

## अथ तृतीयं प्रकरणम्

यस्य मायापरिस्पन्दविहिता विश्वसंस्थितिः	1
<sup>1</sup> अस्मद्विकल्पसंकल्पसंहर्ता तमहं नतः <sup>2</sup>	१
<sup>3</sup> सर्वो विकल्पः संसार इत्युक्तेरयमाशयः	1
यदसत्त्वं सृते: 4 सत्त्वं शुद्धायाः संविदः स्थितम्	1171
विकल्पशब्दो लोकार्थप्रसिद्ध्या न हि सार्थकः	1
किन्तु शास्त्रप्रसिद्धयैव सा चास्मिन्नप्रतिष्ठिता	
सत्सु शब्देषु चार्थेषु संवृतो वाथ वास्तवः	
संबन्धस्तेषु संभाव्यो विकल्पार्थो बहिः क्व सत्	8
अर्थवन्तः सर्वशब्दा विकल्पार्थेन यन्मतम्	1
औपचारिकया वापि सत्तया तन्मतद्वये	4
भवेदेतद्विकल्पार्थी यदि कश्चित् स्थितो भवेत्	1
यावदेतत् तदर्थस्य नाद्याप्यस्ति प्रतिष्ठितिः?	&
न चोपचारसत्तापि विकल्पार्थात् परा मता	1
पृथक्त्वं वास्तवत्वं स्यादुपचारेऽस्तमायाति।	1101
विकल्पशब्दस्यान्ये किं शब्दाः पर्यायतां गताः	1
सा वा तेषां यदेतस्य तेषां चैकार्थतोच्यते	1101
विकल्पशब्दो नाप्यर्थस्तेषां ते न तदर्थता	1
उच्यते सर्वशब्दानां यदि लोकोऽनुमन्यते	11911
विकल्पशब्दत्वं वाच्यं यदि किञिचत् प्रकल्पयेत्	1
इतरेऽपि तदर्थं न नार्थवन्तः कथं किल	11 09 11
	4

4	D C	ъ.
1.	B:-विकल्प	н

विकल्पार्थश्च शब्दार्थ इत्युक्तिः पर्यवस्यति	1		
निरर्थकत्वे शब्दानां विकल्पार्थी यतो मतः!	11	११	11
स्थित्युत्पत्ती विना 2शब्दी यदा मोहविमोहिताः	1		
पतन्ति प्रतिपत्तारः स विकल्पो विविच्यते 4	11	83	11
विविच्यते विकल्पोऽपि विकल्पेन तदात्मना	1		
विचाररहितं येन निर्विकल्पं स्ववेदनम्	11	१३	11
विचार्यते विकल्पस्य व्यापारिस्थतिरुद्भवः	1		
स्वरूपं वेत्ति वैतेभ्यो यद् विचारपदं परम्		88	11
तत्र स्वरूपं शब्दो वाप्यर्थी वा ज्ञानमेव वा	1		
शब्दार्थयोर्विकल्पत्वं न तावल्लोकसंमतम्	1	१५	11
शिष्यते केवलं ज्ञानं न तत्रापि विकल्पता 7	1	'	
सर्वत्रास्ति विशेष्यत्वं विकल्पेन चितो यतः	11	8 5	11
संभवे व्यभिचारे च विशेषणप्रदा चितिः	1		
विशेषणपदस्यार्थे प्रसिद्धचाङ्गीकृते सति।	11	१७	11
यावद् विकल्पशब्दस्य किशचदर्थो न साधितः १	1		
तावद् विशेषणं 10 नायं शब्दमात्रो निरर्थकः	1	१८	11
उद्भविचन्त्यते तस्य यस्य व्यापारसंस्थितिः	1		
ज्ञायते तदभावे त् <sup>12</sup> कस्य कस्मात् समुद्भवः	11	23	11

<sup>2.</sup> B: नम:

A: सर्वे
 A: - सत्त्वमृतेः
 B: - प्रसिद्धा

<sup>6.</sup> B: प्रतिस्वि

<sup>7.</sup> В: प्रतिरिक्तः

<sup>8. 🗚</sup> अः नगति

AB: नमन्
 AB: शाब्दी

<sup>3.</sup> В: प्रतिपन्नातः

<sup>4.</sup> B: विरिच्यते

<sup>5.</sup> A: चेति

<sup>6.</sup> B: नाव-

<sup>7.</sup> B: विकल्पना

<sup>8.</sup> B: मुनि
9. B: मापितः
10. B: विशेषणे

<sup>11.</sup> AB-संस्थिती

<sup>12.</sup> B:-गावेन

25

ते	प्युलभ्य	B:	l .	1
í	3,1,1			^

पूर्वापरं न मन्यन्ते नापि शब्दस्य कारणम्	1
विकल्पः केवलं ज्ञानं न च ज्ञानं विशिष्यते	11 29 11
विशेषणं विजातीयं तच्च ज्ञाने जडं भवेत्	1
न जडस्य प्रवेशोऽस्ति ज्ञानात्मनि कथञ्चन	30
परस्परविरुद्धा हि जड़चेतनयोः स्थितिः	1
प्रकाशस्य तमः शक्तं न विशेषियतुं क्वचित्	38
पूर्वापरेण संबन्धमशक्यं भिन्नकालता	İ
पौर्वापर्ये यतो हेतुस्तच्चैकः15 कथं न सः	11 37 11
अथ निर्विषयं ज्ञानं न 16क्षमं भवितुं यदि	
विषयोऽपि कथं शक्तः स्थातुं विषयिणा विना	३३
परस्परविधातृत्वं यदि वा मतमेतयोः	1
तदयुक्तं यतः कार्यात् कारणं पूर्वमिष्यते	38
परस्परानपेक्षा चेत् सत्ता विषयतद्वतोः	1
सिद्धा सिद्धो विकल्पस्य 17 स्वात्मैव हि तथाविध	:18    34
विकल्पात्मनि सर्वत्र19 व्याप्य 20चेदास्थिता चिति	तेः ।
विकल्पस्य विकल्पत्वं21 किं तज्ज्ञानातिरेकि यत्	३६
विषयात्र विकल्पत्वं 22 न स्वरूपाच्चिदात्मकात्	
विकल्पस्य विकल्पोक्तिस्तदिदं खे विलीयते	३७
यैर्विकल्पात्मनि ज्ञानं सर्वमेव प्रतिश्रुतम्23	
24तैरर्थान्निर्विकल्पं तदुक्तं स्वात्मन्यकल्पनात्	3८

संवित्प्रकाशः

<sup>2.</sup> B: यतव-

<sup>3.</sup> B:-विरहारे र्वान

<sup>4.</sup> B: पुण्यादे-

<sup>5.</sup> B:- सन्यथा

<sup>6.</sup> B: -न नैव सत् इति नास्ति

<sup>7.</sup> A:-गते, B:-गत-

<sup>8.</sup> B: न च इति नास्ति

<sup>9.</sup> B: नास्ति

<sup>10.</sup> B: नास्ति

<sup>11.</sup> B: यद्येक्ये

<sup>11.</sup> D. 4444

<sup>12.</sup> B: न्यर्था

<sup>13.</sup> B: न्य

<sup>14.</sup> A: विकल्प

<sup>15.</sup> AB: -स्ती चेक

<sup>16.</sup> B: क्षमं च

<sup>17.</sup> B: विकल्पोऽस्य

<sup>18.</sup> B: तथाविधिः

<sup>19.</sup> B: संवत्त

<sup>20.</sup> B: वेद-

<sup>21.</sup> B: विकल्पत

<sup>22.</sup> A: विकल्पत्व, B: गिकल्प ३

<sup>23.</sup> В: яितरफ्रवम्

<sup>24.</sup> B: तर 1

यैर्वा विकल्पो हेतुस्तद्विकल्पे किं न बोधता म्बोधता चेत् कुतो भेदो नहि स्वात्मनि भिन्नता ॥ ३९ ॥ अबोधता विकल्पे चेत् कथं विज्ञानजन्यता नोपादानं विरुद्धस्येत्येवं वनान्यगतिस्थितेः 180 11 अन्यत्वे च विरुद्धत्वाद् ज्ञानं नैवोपपद्यते विरुद्धत्वं विनान्यत्वे स्वात्मैव हि न किं परः 18811 तस्मादस्तीह विज्ञानं नित्यं सहजनिर्मलम् एकं विचाररहितं यद्योगिभिरुपास्यते 118511 एवं चेज्जगतिश्चत्रा संस्थितिः किं कृता मता 4अविचित्रात् तु विज्ञानाद् वैचित्र्यमुपपद्यते 1831 अत्रोच्यते न वैचित्र्यं पदार्थेषूपपद्यते सर्वस्यात्मैकनिष्ठत्वात् परेण च न संगमात् 118811 वतद्वद्भावेकतात्यागात् तत्त्यागे चित्रता गतेः पृथग्बाह्येषु दृष्टेषु बह्भिन्नास्ति चित्रता 118411 एकबुद्धिसमारूढे चित्रत्वे का विचित्रता पृथिक्स्थतेषु 10 बाह्येषु का भावेषु विचित्रता 1881 ज्ञानस्य च विचित्रत्व 11स्वप्नेऽपि न यदा हृतम्। प्रबुद्धे तदिहादित्वमिति केनावगम्यताम् 11 80 11 जागरायां यथा बुद्धै:12 13स्वप्नज्ञानमसत्कृतम् जागरापि तथा शुद्धज्ञानात्मभिरसत्कृता 11 86 11

तस्माद्येरुच्यते मुढैर्विचित्रेयं प्रथा कुतः ।
ते प्रत्युक्त्या विचित्रत्वस्यैकवस्तुसमाश्रितेः ॥ ४९ ॥
यस्मान्निरंशे विज्ञाने चित्रतायाः समुद्भवः ।
<sup>1</sup> सांशे <sup>2</sup> भवेयुस्तेऽप्यंशा भिन्नता नास्ति वै यतः ॥ ५० ॥
तेन विज्ञानविज्ञेया वतत्रान्येन न संस्थितिः ।
तस्माज्ज्ञानमसंक्रान्तरूपं शक्तं न व्तदृते ॥ ५१॥
रूपसंक्रान्तिमेतस्य ६भागवृत्तां प्रकल्पयेत् ।
सा चास्मिन् दुःशका ज्ञातुं तेन न ज्ञानचित्रता ॥ ५२ ॥
ज्ञानेन न <sup>7</sup> यदादिष्टं न तद् <sup>8</sup> ग्राह्येन गम्यते ।
तथैकतायां चित्रत्वमपि बाह्येऽतिदुष्करम् ॥ ५३॥
अनेकता चित्रता हि सा चैकत्विव रोधिनी ।
ज्ञानज्ञेयपरित्यागाच्चित्रता शब्दमात्रकम् ॥ ५४॥
एवं वैचित्र्यसद्भावे प्रतिषिद्धे पराकृता ।
मातृमानप्रमेयाणां १ पृथक्त्वानामपि १० स्थितिः ॥ ५५ ॥ १
एतत्त्रयपरित्यागे येन रूपेण भूयते ।
तेनैव सत्यं विज्ञेयं तदन्यदसमञ्जसम् ॥ ५६ ॥
विलीयमाने पुरतः स्वात्मस्थस्यासमञ्जसे 🕟 ।
प्रपञ्चेऽस्मिन्नविश्वासे 12विश्वस्तास्ते कथं चिरम् ॥ ५७ ॥
स्वप्ने वापि समाश्वास इत्थं केन निवारितः ।
नहि स्वप्नेन दृश्यन्ते भावा बहविधा बहिः ॥ ५८॥

<sup>1.</sup> A: भेधता

<sup>2.</sup> A: न्याय-

<sup>3.</sup> B: सता

<sup>4.</sup> A: अविचित्रा तु , B: अविचिन्नानः

<sup>5.</sup> AB=विज्ञाताद

B: -निष्टत्वात्

B: ननुद्धावेकता

<sup>8.</sup> B: प्रयम्बेषु

<sup>9.</sup> B: वङ्गिमज्ञास्ति

<sup>10.</sup> B: पृथकियतेषु

<sup>11.</sup> B: स्वमे

<sup>12.</sup> B: बुद्धेः

<sup>13.</sup> B: स्वम-

<sup>1.</sup> B: संशे

<sup>2.</sup> B: भावेपुस -

<sup>3.</sup> AB= तेन्य

AB=स्तत्र-

<sup>5.</sup> A: तं द्रिती, B: ते द्रती

A: भागवतां

A: नास्ति

<sup>8.</sup> AB: ग्राह्मैव

<sup>9.</sup> B: -प्रमेयानां

<sup>10.</sup> B: प्रथक्यानामपि

<sup>11.</sup> A: इलोकाः ३/३९-४२ ३/५४-५ इलोकयोर्मध्ये विद्यन्ते

<sup>12.</sup> AB: विश्वस्ताः

म्स्वप्ने भीतैः प्रयत्नेन प्राप्तते जागरा यथा ।
 जागरायां तथा दुःस्थैर्यत्नाल्लभ्या परात्मता ॥ ४९ ॥
 इति वामनदत्तेन विकल्पोऽपस्तवः कृतः ।
 य एनमवगाहन्ते बाध्यन्ते ते न विप्लवैः² ॥ ६० ॥

तृतीयं प्रकारणम्

विकल्पविप्लवो नाम तृतीय प्रकरणम्

### अथ चतुर्थं प्रकरणम्

संवित्प्रकाशः

<sup>1</sup> यज्ज्ञेयं <sup>2</sup> पुरुषेणेह संसारविचिकित्सुना	1	
तदुच्यते यथाम्नायं न्यायानुभवसंमितम्	11 8	11
देहश्च कायो भूतानां तानि शक्त्युद्भवान्यपि	1	
सा विद्या प्रकृतिमियत्यादिशब्दाभिधेयताम्	२	11
प्रतिदर्शनभेदेन प्रतिपन्ना निजाकृति:4	1	
अमुञ्चती पारतन्त्र्यमीश्वरादिपदाभिदे	11 3	11
ततोऽप्यभिन्ना भिन्ना वेत्याभिधातुं न शक्यते	1	
न हि नित्यैकरूपस्यानित्यं बहुविधं वपुः	118	11
न भिन्नं शक्यते वक्तुमपृथिकसद्धयोगतः	1	
सत्येयमस्त्वसत्या वा नास्माकमुपयुज्यते	114	11
अस्या हेयेकरूपत्वादलं रूपनिरूपणैः	1	
किन्त्वविज्ञातरूपस्य हेयतैव न बुध्यते	11 8	1
तेन हेयत्वविज्ञाने विज्ञेयेयं न रूपतः	1	
यद्यत्कर्मपदंग प्राप्तं तत्ताद्धेयं विचक्षणेः	11 19	
कर्मणश्च परित्यागात् कर्तृतापि विलीयते	1	
कर्तृकर्मपरित्यागाद् ध्यन्मातुरविशष्यते	11 0	: 11
तदुपादेयतां यातमेतयोः परिहारतः	1	
<sup>9</sup> नित्यलब्धतयाप्यस्य लब्धकः <sup>10</sup> केन <sup>11</sup> लभ्यते	11 8	11
यद् यस्य12 कर्मपदवीमुपारोहित देहिनः	1	

<sup>1.</sup> A: ॐ श्रीकृष्णाय नमो नमः, B: ॐ

<sup>1.</sup> B: स्वप्न

<sup>2.</sup> B: विस्नवै:

<sup>3.</sup> A: श्लोकाः ६१

<sup>2.</sup> B: यज्ञेयं

<sup>3.</sup> B:-सुभव-

<sup>4.</sup> AB: निजाकृतेः

<sup>5.</sup> AB:- मिन्नमिन्ना

<sup>6.</sup> B: रूपता

<sup>7.</sup> AB: -पद

<sup>8.</sup> B:-मातर-

<sup>9.</sup> A: नित्यव्यप्य, B: नित्यलनुभयाप्य

<sup>10.</sup> AB: लब्धाक:

<sup>11.</sup> AB: कश्च

<sup>12.</sup> AB: यद्यश्च

संवित्प्रकाशः

अशरीरं तदा श्रेयं सर्व विद्याविज्मितम 11 09 11 हेतुः सा देहवैचित्रये सर्वेन्द्रियतया बहिः सप्तधात्वात्मनाप्यन्तस्त्रिधातुकतयापि वा 11 88 11 एका सा विविधावस्था चराचरतया स्थिता 11871/ द्विषट्कपत्रं सा पद्मं कालमाधारमाश्रिता व्यज्यते कलनात् तस्याः कालः कालत्वमागतः 4 सोत्पादक्षयरूपेण भावानां कालकर्षणी . 118311 क्रियात्मको हि यः कालः क्रियाकारकमाश्रितः । षोढा च कारकग्रामः शक्त्यात्मनि हि तिष्ठति ॥ १४ ॥ शक्तिर्द्रव्याश्रिता नित्यं तत् परं ब्रह्मशब्दितम् । तत्समुत्था व्याप्रियते परे सा विश्वकर्मणि 11 84 11 सा स्वसंस्कारचिह्नेन प्रत्यगातः गनमात्मनः ? उपोद्धरित संलीनं प्रलये वासराचितम् 11 8 4 11 तस्याधारतयात्मानमपि सैव व्यधात तथा यथायमी इव राजास्थो ३ वर्तते भोगमोक्षयोः 11 09 11 स तु तस्यां यदोद्विग्नो मोक्षसंस्कारचोदितः तदा पलायते तस्या येनैवायमिहागतः 11 28 11 विषयावनिपयर्न्तं स कृत्स्नो ब्रह्मणस्तथा ततस्तामेव पूर्वं स विचिकित्स्यतयाश्रितः 11 88 11 को यो हि विषयो नाम स्वतन्त्रस्य समास्थितः । मायेयं यन्न जानाति तत्त्वमस्य विवेचयन् 11 30 11 एकोऽयं स्यादनेको वा तत्त्वमत्र न बुध्यते एकत्वेनास्ति वै तथ्यं वैतथ्ये चैकता कथम् 11 38 11

अहमेको निरंशश्च सांशानेकग्रहक्षमः	
कथं स्याद् ग्रहणं तद्वा कस्य धर्मोऽवसीयताम्	11 77 11
पृथक्स्थर्योद्वयोनी यत्तच्चेत् संगतयोः स्थितम्	1
माया न यदि तत् कोऽर्थः स स्यादिति विवेच्य	ताम्॥ २३ ।
इत्यं विषयनिष्पेषे यदिन्द्रियसुखेन यत्	1
ज्ञायते वस्तुनो रूपं न तत् किञ्चिदिति स्थितम्	3    28
इन्द्रियस्यापि विषयाभावात् करणता क्व नु	
एवं या गोलके शक्तिरैन्द्रियी सा विलीयते	11 24 11
अस्तु वा विषयो नाम कथञ्चिदुपपादितः	1
तथापि तत्तत्त्वविदां न संमोहियतुं क्षमः	11 75 11
विषयस्यापि यद्रूपं सूक्ष्मं तदिप भावयेत्	1
स्वदेहेन्द्रियदेशेषु यत्र यत् संविदा स्थितिः	11 20 11
जपन् भगवतो नाम स तस्यैव वशो भवेत्	1
तद्वशत्वे स विषयो न स्यात् क्वापि निबन्धकृत्	11 76 11
मूले मध्ये तथाग्रे च शब्दस्पर्शरसाश्रयम्	1
विज्ञेयमिन्द्रियं स्वं स्वं जिह्वायां सह संविदा	11 28 11
रसना यत्र चोतिक्षप्ता किञ्चिद् विकिरति स्वय	म्।
तद्रूपसंविदः क्षेत्रः व्तज्ज्ञानेनावधारयेत्	0
घोणाग्रे धारयेद् विद्वानिन्द्रियं गन्धसंविदः	J
एकस्माद् येन चोत्पत्तिर्मता विषयतद्वतोः	11 38 11
मनःक्षेत्रं तथा कण्ठो बुद्धिं शिरिस धारयेत्	1
उरसोऽन्ते समूहं च यत्र सत्त्वं रजस्तमः	11 37 11
आवापयति विज्ञानं कर्मिणो विकलस्थितेः	1
तेन तत्र समादद्यात् परिशुद्धेन चेतसा	\$

<sup>1.</sup> AB: स्थेयं

<sup>2.</sup> AB: हेत्

<sup>3.</sup> AB: +計-

<sup>4.</sup> AB: -गता:

<sup>5.</sup> AB: निश्रता

<sup>6.</sup> AB: -ग्राम

<sup>7.</sup> A: --गमात्मनः, B:- ननात्मन:

<sup>8.</sup> B: -BT

<sup>1.</sup> B: प्रथवययोर-

<sup>2.</sup> A: तको भू:

<sup>3.</sup> A: संस्थितम्

<sup>4.</sup> AB=विकरति

<sup>5.</sup> A: ज्ञानं तत्र

<sup>6.</sup> B: घोणाग्र

संवित्प्रकाशः

88 11

84 11

88 11

801

83 11

40 11

व्यज्यते तत्र कर्मात्मा सर्वसंस्कारसंस्कृतः तस्यापवर्गसंस्कारेष्ववधेयं कृतात्मना1 11 38 11 ते हि संस्कारसंस्कारविरोचकतया यतः व्वर्तन्ते तेन तेष्वेव मुमुक्षुर्यत्नवान् भवेत् 11 34 11 स्तनस्याधो अवामपार्श्वे ४दोषस्थानमनुस्मरेत तद्बुभूषान् ततो दोषान् वारयेच्छुद्धचित्स्मृतिः ॥ ३६ ॥ उरोहृदययोर्मध्ये कालपूष्करमास्थितम् धारयेत् तत्र विज्ञानमिन्द्रियं तद्विवेचकम् 11 30 11 ततो मध्यमनाङ्यात्मा विवेच्यो यत्र सन्निधिः अध्यक्षस्यात्मनि खस्थः स इष्टो योगिभिर्यतः 113611 आदीव गसा परा शक्तिः कर्मकारितया स्थिता भूतात्मना च विद्येति तामाहुर्ब्रह्मवादिनः 11 38 11 तन्वी नीवारश्काभा नैतद् यत्र न सा स्थिता तन्मध्यविनिष्टानां नास्ति संकल्पसंभवः 180 11 संकल्पासंभवात् तत्र न मृत्युर्बाधते बुधान् मृत्युः संकल्पजन्मैव निर्विकल्पेषु नास्त्यसौ 118811 ममेति 10 च भवेनमृत्युर्न ममेति तदत्ययः संकल्पमूलममता तन्निषेधे कुतः सृतिः11 118511 ममतापि च संकल्पः सोऽन्यसंकल्पकारणम् ज्ञेयः स स्पन्दजो नित्यं स स्पन्दो न विकल्पगः ॥ ४३ ॥ न च प्रवेशो दु:साधस्तत्र शेयो विचक्षणै:

यथा स भगवान् साक्षात् प्रादिशत् तत्र भारते	11881
समकायशिरोग्रीवं धारणाच्चिन्तनागतिम्	1
यावन्न तत्र संविष्टस्तावन्नास्त्यविचिन्तनम्	11841
तस्या विचित्रनिर्माणो योऽयं ब्रह्माण्डसंज्ञितः	1
तस्याः पर्वसु विश्रान्ताः सप्तेमे लोकधातवः	11881
द्वासप्ततिः सहस्राणि नाडीनां यानि तानि सा	1
तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च चक्रे विपरिवर्तते	118911
चराचरस्य जगतस्तामाहुर्जननीं पराम्	1
तया यद् यदनुज्ञातं तद् तद् भवति कुत्रचित्	118611
सर्वस्य² च जगत् सर्वं तयात्मनि निवेदितम्³	1
तेन येन जनो मा भूदेष 4क्वापि कुतूहली	1183 11
सोत्पत्तिशक्तिः कर्माग्रे हृदये स्थितिसाधनी	1
संहाररूपा भ्रूमध्ये तदूर्ध्वे निर्विशेषणा	114011
य एनां समुपासन्ते शक्तिं संदर्शनेप्सवः	1
तेषां स्वयं समायाति देवी सा हृदयाम्बुजम्	1148 11
स्वसंकल्पविनिर्माणे विश्वपद्मे कृतालया	1
अन्तर्ध्वनन्ती मधुरं लभ्यते शक्तिषट्पदी	114711
अनाश्रयस्य या पत्युर्विहितान्तः पुरं सती	
हृत्पद्ममध्ये त्वात्मा सा मध्यनाडितया स्थिता	114311
यदुद्यमननिष्पादी कालः कलयति प्रजाः	1
यास्तयेव भविष्यन्त्यात्मस्वरूपेण संसृताः	114811
अनिभव्यक्तरूपादिव्यक्तात्मिन वपुः प्रभोः	
भाविविश्वतया लब्ध्वा सजीवेव सुखं स्थिता	114411

<sup>1.</sup> AB= ह्तालाना

<sup>2.</sup> AB: वर्तते

<sup>3.</sup> B: वा स

<sup>4.</sup> B: नस्यानम्

<sup>5.</sup> A: जुपूर्व, B: जुपूर्व

<sup>6.</sup> B: -ादनी

<sup>7.</sup> AB: अदन्येव

<sup>8.</sup> AB: नीवाराणूका-

<sup>9.</sup> AB:-तीव

<sup>10.</sup> AB: मोति

<sup>11.</sup> A: कुतो मृतिः

<sup>1.</sup> AB:-प्रीव

<sup>2.</sup> B: सयस्य

B: निवेशितम्

B:- क्तापि

B:-ष्विति

AB: नास्ति

B: अन्तर्धनन्ती

<sup>8.</sup> B: प्रभो

न केवलं भोक्ततया ¹तयास्य वपुराहितम्² यावच्छरीरमप्यस्य स्वयं भोग्यतयाहितम् 114811 अत्यन्तरागहृतया न तयात्मनि शेषितम् 🌽 किञ्चित् स्वतन्त्रं यत्रास्याः पतिभोग्यत्वमागतम् ॥ ५७ ॥ येन येन स्वभावेन सास्य देहोपकारिणी र्तेन तेन स्वरूपेण बहिर्विषयदाप्यसौ 114611 अन्तर्भवन्त एवास्या लभन्ते परमं प्रभूमः ✓ अनन्तरा य ⁴एतस्या न लभन्ते कदाचन 114911 उपथारोहक्रमेणेव तत्तदैशवर्यदा भवेत यावत् सर्वेश्वरमपि प्रयच्छति हृदि स्थितम 11 80 11 अटवी बह्मनाडीति समा सापिच पिंगला चराचरस्य लोकस्य मध्यमा मध्ययोगतः 11 88 11 आभाति वसते धावद् भानुमण्डलमध्यगा वर्तते कालकर्मात्मविद्यारूपस्वरूपिणी 11 67 11 तदन्यद्वारसंरोधे यस्तदाकाषागोचरः लभते स परं स्थानं यतो भूयो न संस्तिः 11 63 11 तस्या यः कर्मदेशस्थो भागो 10रोमानुसंज्ञितः 11स वासूदेवस्यावासस्तत्र तं चिन्तयेदजम् 11 88 11 अनादिनिधने देवे 12 विश्वस्य प्रभवाप्ययम ज्ञानाक्रियेच्छाशक्तीनां कारणं निर्गुणं विभुम् 11 84 11

ज्ञानशक्तेरधिष्ठाता वदूर्ध्व चतुरङ्गले ध्येयः संकर्षणो देवो नाभिमण्डलमध्यगः 11 5 5 11 तद्रध्वमेतावत्येव क्रियाशक्तेरपि प्रभुः प्रद्यम्न नाम मध्ये यो स² ईष्टे सर्वधातुष् 11 80 11 एतावत्येव तु पुनः प्रदेशे पृष्ठवर्तिनि ध्येयोऽनिरुद्ध इच्छाया नाथो ब्रह्मसमुद्भवः 11 56 11 हृदयात् कण्ठदेशान्तं यावत् तत्स्थानमिष्यते प्रभवोऽयं क्रमः प्रोक्त आप्ययोऽयमतः परः 11 89 11 अनिरुद्धोऽपि यात्येव प्रद्युम्नं मुखमास्थितम् प्रद्युम्नो याति संकर्षं कालज्ञानात्मकं विभुम् 1 00 1 ललाटदेशाधिष्ठानं स चेष्टस्तदूपासंकैः स हि6 संकल्प्य7 सकलं प्रयाति परमेशवरम् 11 90 11 वासुदेवमजं नित्यं परं कारणमव्ययम् सर्वमूर्ध्न स्थितं देवं सर्वव्यापिनमुत्तमम् 11 62 11 कालः पचित भूतानि सर्वाण्येव महात्मना कालः पक्वो श्यमं त्वेति यस्तं बेद स वेदवित् 11 50 11 तस्येयं कल्पनाद्या यत्र 10 11कन्दे मुर्धि हृदि स्थिति:। <sup>12</sup>सर्वात्मनोऽन्यथा तस्य कः स्थाने नियमक्रमः ॥ ७४ ॥ ततः समृत्थिता भावाः प्रतियान्ति तमेव च



<sup>1.</sup> B: तथा-

<sup>2.</sup> B: वपुरहितम्

<sup>3.</sup> A: विभुम्

A: रज्ञा, B: गज्ञा च

B: पर्वाग्रेह-

<sup>6.</sup> A: अचरी

<sup>7.</sup> AB: आभोगि

<sup>8.</sup> B: वमते

<sup>9.</sup> B: ध्यानं

<sup>10.</sup> B: -देस्याभागोरीगोत-

<sup>11.</sup> B: सर्वा-

<sup>12.</sup> A:-निधनं देवं

<sup>1.</sup> B: धिष्टाता

<sup>2.</sup> AB: 4

<sup>3.</sup> B:-देशान्ते-

B: संकर्षे

<sup>5.</sup> AB:-ाधिष्टानं

<sup>6.</sup> AB: नारित

<sup>7.</sup> B: संकलप्य

<sup>8.</sup> AB: सकले

<sup>9.</sup> AB: यमेत्वेति

<sup>10.</sup> A:-研

<sup>11.</sup> B: कर्मे

<sup>12.</sup> B:-ात्मता

एतावत्येव कर्तव्ये 2प्रतिपत्तूरयं क्रमः 11 64 11 इति सर्वज्ञताज्ञत्यै सर्वज्ञैः संप्रदर्शितः न चायमेव नियमः किन्त्वयं योग्यताश्रयः 11 98 11 व्यवहारो न कर्तव्यः क्वचिद् दृष्टमतोऽन्यथा तथाह्येके हि मन्यन्ते 6धारणामिन्द्रियै: सह 1 00 1 हृद्येवैति ततोऽप्यन्द्रह्यमागमपण्डितै:7 तथाद्यक्तं मद्दुहित्र्या वामदेव्या हरिस्तुतौ 11 50 11 उपासानियमाभावो 10ह्यविकारसमाश्रयात सर्वाङ्गं सर्वतो देवं त्वां मत्वा सर्वसंस्थितम 11 68 11 उपासानियमो नेष्टः कैश्चिदुद्दामचेष्टितैः 11आगमेऽपि पुनः प्रोक्तं नियमाभावसूचकम् 110011 विकल्पशमनाच्छास्त्रमिच्छत्याप्तिं परात्मनः येन येन लघूभूतं मनः शाम्येदयत्नतः 11 68 11 सहेन्द्रियैः सह प्राणेस्तत्तदेवाचरेत्ततः यथा महाह्रदः क्षुब्ध12 आत्मन्येव प्रसीदति 11 67 11 तथा विद्वान् धृतप्रज्ञ आत्मन्येव प्रसीदित13 आत्मप्रसादप्राप्त्यर्थं यतन्ते 14 सर्व आगमाः 11 63 11 आत्मा च भगवान् देवो वासुदेवः परो मतः

<sup>1</sup> गुणप्रथनयोगाभ्यां सेवित्वा ते मुमुक्षवः	58
प्राप्नुवन्ति परं धाम यतो भूयो न संभवः	
स संकर्षणप्रद्युम्नो सोऽनिरुद्धः प्रकीर्तितः	11 24 11
तत्र प्राप्तस्य वेद्मीति नास्ति संकल्पसंभवः	1
यत्प्रकाशैकनिष्ठं हि तत्पदं परमेष्ठिनः	11 ८६ 11
वेद्मीति प्रत्ययाद् विद्वान्न वेद्मीति तदत्ययः	
4स त्वात्मानं न जानाति स हि ज्ञानमयो यतः	1 60 1
तद् वेत्ति विद्वांस्तद्वेद्यं नातोऽन्यद् वाग्मिता सर	
यदीदमस्ति नो चेत् वतत्तदेव प्रथते स्वयम्	11 22 11
एतावद्विभवा विद्या विज्ञेया हेयताकृते:	
अङ्गीकृत्यापि विषयं तत्तत्त्वज्ञो न मुह्यति	11 68 11
तत्स्वरूपपरिज्ञानमिन्द्रियेष्वेव निष्ठितम्?	1
तेनेन्द्रियाश्रयेष्वेव धारणासु विधिः स्मृतः	30
एताव × × × × ×	
$\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$	
x x x x x x	
स्वेनात्मना सकलकल्पनिराकृतेन	118811
॰संकल्पसंततिनिवृत्तिरुपैति साम्यात्	
साम्यं तथा हृदयपद्मसमाश्रयेण	1
मध्ये निदाय कमलस्य च चित्स्वरूपं	
स्वं तत्त्वमेति विमलं कलनावियुक्तः	113711
नायं जिघृक्षति यदा किमपीह वस्तु	

नो वा जहाति न चिकीर्षति किञ्चिदेव।

<sup>1.</sup> AB: हर्तच्ये

B: प्रतिपन्ने

B:-ज्ञप्तै

<sup>4.</sup> AB: गन्तव्य

<sup>5.</sup> AB: कश्चिद

<sup>6.</sup> AB: धारणम्

AB:-वहाम-

AB:-ह्युक्तं

<sup>9.</sup> A: - द्रहित्रा

<sup>10.</sup> A:- fumit-

<sup>11.</sup> B:`अगमे

<sup>12.</sup> B: वस

<sup>13.</sup> B: इयं पंक्तिनीस्ति

<sup>14.</sup> B: येन ते

<sup>1.</sup> АВ:-प्रयान-

B: प्रामुवन्ति

<sup>3. ∧</sup>B:-निष्टं

<sup>4.</sup> AB: न

<sup>5.</sup> AB: सत्

<sup>6.</sup> AB:-ाफ़ते

<sup>7.</sup> AB: निष्टिम् = अतः परं केवलं श्लोकाः ६/२३-२७ सन्ति।

<sup>8.</sup> A:-निाकृतेन

<sup>9.</sup> A: सकल्प-

साम्यात् स्वरूपमुपयाति निवृत्तबन्धः ॥ ९३ ॥

नायं यदा भवति । मेघनिषण्णचित्तो

नो वा 2बुभूषुरिप तत्सकलात्मवृत्त्या ।

नो मध्यमामपि दृशं प्रतियाति यत्नात्

तत्त्वं तदा समुपयात्यखिलस्वरूपम् ॥ ९४ ॥

तत्त्वं यदा अनिजमवैत्य विरुद्धवृत्तिः

सर्वेण सर्वरचितं रहितं च सर्वैः

आकाशकल्पमथवा चलसिन्धुतुल्यः

स्वं⁴ रूपमेति हि तदा परिशुद्धबुद्धिः ॥ ९५ ॥

सर्वत्र साम्यमुपयाति यदा स्वदेहे

नाधिक्यमेति हृदये न च कण्ठमूध्नोः।

संविद्विचारशिथिला बहिरन्तरस्य

ग्प्राप्तं तदा भवति ब्ह्पिमदं पुराणम् ॥ ९६ ॥

भेदं 7न वेत्ति जडचेतनयोर्यदैव

न स्पन्दते हृदयसद्मनि मध्यसंस्थ

भारूपमात्रपरिशेषितसर्वभावः

प्राप्तं तदा भवति १ रूपमिदं पुराणम् ॥ ९७ ॥

एकायने प्रसूतस्य कश्मीरेषु द्विजात्मनः10

कृतिर्वामनदत्तस्य सेयं विद्यासमाश्रया ॥ ९८ ॥

#### इति विद्याविवेको नाम चतुर्थ प्रकरणम्

#### अथ पञ्चमं प्रकरणम्

देशकालगुणकार्यद्वारगं

सर्वतः सममनीशमीश्वरम्

1आमनोनियमशब्दगोचरम्

सर्वशब्दविषयं च नौमि तम् ॥ १ ॥

त्यागसंग्रहविधानुपासिभिः

सर्वतः समतया समाश्रितैः

सर्वभूतगुणकार्यवर्जितै-

-भूयते ध्रवमज त्वदात्मता ॥ २ ॥

नैव तत् क्वचन किं च यत्र तत्

त्वद्विना नन् किमर्थमीशिष

स्वात्मनः प्रभुरतोऽपि सन्मतः

स्वप्रभापरिकरः सुदर्शनः

11 3 11

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सर्वशक्तिपरिवारदृश्यया2

यः श्रिया भुवनपद्मसंस्थया

सेव्यते बहुविधं त्रिभेदया

नौमि तं परमकारणं हरिम् ॥ ४॥

मध्यमाभिमतमध्यखेचरः

कण्ठमूलधरणान्त उत्पतन् ।

अप्राप्यसे प्रणवपाशवेष्टितो

योगिशाकुनिकदृष्टिगोचरः ॥ ५

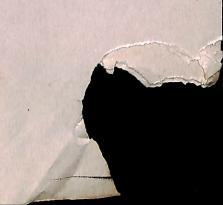
स्वप्रकाशवपुषः समुत्थिता

नादशक्तिरिह विश्वकारणम्

कत्रकर्मक रणादिभेदगां

सा बिभर्ति तनुमष्टमूर्तिकाम् ॥ ६ ॥

शब्दशक्तिरविभागमागता



<sup>1.</sup> A: मेध

<sup>2.</sup> A: वायुभूष-

<sup>3.</sup> A: निजमेवैत्य

<sup>4.</sup> A: स्वे

A: प्राप्तस्

<sup>6.</sup> A: रूपमपं

<sup>7.</sup> A: भेदेन

<sup>8.</sup> A: पश्चानि

<sup>9.</sup> A: रूपमयं

<sup>10.</sup> A: द्विजत्मनः

<sup>1.</sup> A: आमन-

<sup>2.</sup> A : -इश्या

<sup>3.</sup> A : प्राप्य मे

बिभ्रती सकलविश्वरूपताम्

सेव्यते प्रतिभयेव शुद्धया

त्वत्समागमविधानहूतिका

11 9 11

भोक्तृभोग्यविषयस्य वस्तुतः

साग्निचन्द्रजननेन ज्ञायेत

मातृका इव पितुः समागमाद्

एव या मसृणमारुतेरिता

11011

वाच्यवाचकविभागवर्जितं1

नेह किञ्चिदुपपत्तिभाग् यतः ।

त्वामृते तत इयं भवद्वशाद्

द्वैधमेत्य बहुधा विवर्तते

11911

आद्यबीजसमवस्थितिः सदा

ज्ञायते न तु तदेति<sup>3</sup> चाप्ययम् ।

तत्स्वरूपपरिलब्धवृत्तिभि-

-भूयते विभुतयेव बुद्धया ॥ १० ॥

तद्विवृत्तिरुदिता ज्जगत्पति-

-स्तद्विना भवति नैव येन सा ।

तत्स्वरूपघटिता विलुप्यते

तद्विवृत्तिरिति कथ्यते बुधैः ॥ ११ ॥

तद् द्वितीयकलनात् कलावतः

कालताप्तमिह संभवो भवेत् ।

दीर्घतामिव यतः समागतं १

भाति यत् म्लमपि नाथ ते वपुः ॥ १२ ॥

तत्तृतीयलब्धरूपवर्णता

<sup>2</sup>पञ्चप्राणसहिता निगूहिनी ।

तावके वपुषि वर्णसंग्रहा

शक्तिरुद्भवति विश्वरूपिणी ॥ १३॥

ॐरूपं³ किं⁴ सिद्धमेतत्तन्नान्यद्

वाच्येऽनित्ये वाचको नह्यनित्यः।

वाच्यं ब्रह्मप्रणवस्यैव सिद्धं

दिक्कालाद्यैर्यत्परिच्छिद्यते न ॥ १४ ॥

तेनैवायं सर्ववेदेषु पूर्व

स्वाध्यायादौ वेदविद्धिः प्रणीतः ।

तिसमन्तुक्ते वाचि यत् संमुखत्वे

तन्नः सिद्धं सर्वदा च गभवदभ्यः ॥ १५ ॥

तस्मिन्नन्तः सर्वसिद्धं प्रविष्टं

वाचस्तत्त्वं वागुविर्वतं व सर्वम् ।

अन्त्यो स्वरो बिन्दुविसर्गयुक्ता-

-वाद्यस्य दीर्घेण परेण भेदः ॥ १६॥

तथैव पञ्चार्णविभेद उक्तः

षष्ठस्तथाद्यावपि चान्त्ययोर्यो ।

योऽतः परोऽपि स्वरवर्णवर्ग-

-स्तृतीयमूलो विबुधैरपीष्ट:<sup>10</sup> ॥ १७ ॥

शाक्तं यथैतावदिह प्रदिष्टं

<sup>2.</sup> A:-समविम्यतिः

<sup>3.</sup> A: ननवदेति

<sup>4.</sup> A : विभु तथैव

<sup>5.</sup> A : जगति-

<sup>6.</sup> A : मनसा

<sup>7.</sup> A: -गतितो

<sup>8.</sup> A: कालतम्नत्तह

A: समागते

<sup>1.</sup> A : नास्ति

<sup>2.</sup> A:-साण-

<sup>3.</sup> A: स्वरूप

<sup>4.</sup> A:南

<sup>5.</sup> A:वान्ये

<sup>5.</sup> A: नास्ति

<sup>7.</sup> A : प्तभुभ्य:

<sup>8.</sup> A:-स्तत्त्व

<sup>0.</sup> A: Take

<sup>9.</sup> A:-विर्वते

<sup>10&#</sup>x27;. A : धीष्टः

वर्णद्वयं सर्वविकारबीजम् अधिष्ठितं यत परमेण पुंसा प्रागन्तयो रच्युतरूपिणेव 11 28 11 मूलं तदेवेह निरस्तरूपं सर्वार्णरूपं प्रथमं यदाहः तस्माज्जाताः सर्ववर्णस्य भेदा येषां विश्वचित्ररूपानुकारि 11 88 11 एककादिपरिपोषितं क्रमात् सर्वषट्कपरिपूर्णविग्रहम् वर्णषट्कमिह विश्ववस्तुनः सूक्ष्मतां समुपगृह्य वर्तते 11 30 11 वर्णपंक्तिरियमेत्य चित्रतां संस्थया विविधया विवर्तिता वाक्यतामथ पदानुसंधितां लोकसंविधिकृते प्रपद्यते 11 38 11 यत् तु पूर्वमविभक्तरूपया शुद्धया प्रतिभया समाश्रितम् । लौकिके न तदुपैति वाक्यतां वक्तरीच्छति परप्रबोधनम् 11 77 11 वर्णषट्कमिदमेव तत्स्वयं सूर्यसोममयतां समाश्रवत द्वादशाणीविधिना दिनं व्यधात् षोडशार्णविधिना च शर्वरीम् ॥ २३॥ षोडशार्णविधिमध्यसंस्थितं यन्नपुंसकचतुष्टयं विधौ तन्मलं शशितयोदितं बुद्धे 1--स्तद्वशादुभयहानिभागयम् 11 38 11 दक्षिणेन दहनात्मतां दधद

दाह्यतामपि तथोत्तरेग त् मध्यमेन तु समत्वदक्षिणो--त्तरं दधच्चास्ति तयोः प्रवर्तकम् ॥ २५ ॥ वागेवास्याः कारणं विश्ववृत्ते--2न्याय्यं चैतन्नागमः केवलोऽयम् । नासंकल्पं किञ्चिदस्तीह कार्यं वाचं विना न विकल्पोऽस्ति किश्चत् ॥ २६ ॥ नावणी वाग्वाचिका किञ्चिदेव वर्णास्त्रिंशद्विंशतिश्चैकरिक्ताः अवर्णा नादात् ⁴संभवन्त्येवमेव नादः श्रेष्ठः प्रणवप्राण एकः 11 20 11 तस्मान्नादात् प्रणवप्राणनोर्ध्वाद भेदं 6प्राप्तं द्वादशानां चतुष्कम्7 । एकश्चाणीं यः परं ज्ञानमुक्तो <sup>७</sup>यत्प्राणो वाग्विश्वमेतत् तनोति ॥ २८ ॥ ॐकारोऽयं प्रतिभा विश्वकर्त्--१र्विष्णोरुक्तो वेदवेदान्तविद्धिः 10अस्मिन्नन्तर्युगपत् सन्निविष्टं यावद वाच्यं वाचकं यावदेव 11 79 11 भातंभवायं देवदेवः पुराणो नैनं प्रति प्रतिशब्देन योगः

A:-त्तरमथ प्रवार्यकम्

A : न्याय

A : संभवत्प-

A : विस्नो-

<sup>10.</sup> A:-तर

<sup>1.</sup> A : बुद्धैस्

परापेक्षः प्रतिशब्दात् यतः सः

नातः परः कस्यचिदप्रमेयः

11 30 11

जगत्सिमृक्षो रिञ्जतस्य पूर्व

वेदात्मैकः प्रणवः संबभूव

अन्तर्निगीर्णप्रलयोदयोऽयं

जगत् समीक्ष्य प्रतियोगमेति

11 38 11

एतद्वाच्यात् सर्ववाच्यप्रसूति-

-र्यद्वत्तद्वद्वादकानामतोऽसि

<sup>2</sup>यथैवासावनभिव्यक्तरूप-

-स्तद्वल्लोके प्रणवोऽपि प्रसिद्धः

|| 37 ||

ब्राह्मो वायं स्वप्रकाशोऽव्ययात्मा

स्वाकारस्थं ब्रह्म तत् प्राह येन

तस्माज्जाता येऽपि वर्णास्तथान्ये

तेऽपि स्वार्थं प्राहुरेवं यथायम् ॥ ३३ ॥

नादः सोऽयं सर्ववर्णान्तरात्मा

प्रादुर्भूतो ब्रह्मणः सर्वहेतोः

यद् यत् कार्यं व्यापकात् संबभुव

तत् तत् सर्वं नामभिर्व्याप्य सोऽपि ॥ ३४ ॥

व्याप्यैभिवैः स्थगितं ब्रह्म यद्वा

भावाश्चैते तद्विना नैव भान्ति

तद्वद् वर्णेः स्थगितं नादरूपं

नादं विना न च तेऽपि स्फुरन्ति ॥ ३५॥

शक्तिः असेयं वैष्णवी घोररूपा

यस्याः पातान्मोक्षिणो यान्ति मोक्षम् ।

अस्यां युक्ताः कल्पनापाशमुक्ताः

स्वात्मारामा यान्ति चिन्तामचिन्त्याम् ॥ ३६॥

1मध्यमे गगनमध्यधिष्ठिता

ब्रह्मणस्त्वयमुदेति रूपिणी

शब्दशक्तिरिह जीवसंज्ञया

सर्वभावविलयादनन्तर,

11 36 11

सर्वशब्दमयमात्मनो वपु-

-र्यो विवेचयाते कारणाद् धृतम्<sup>2</sup>

यद्भदुच्चरति तन्मुखाद् वच-

-स्तत्तदेति तनुसर्गमन्त्रताम् ॥ ३८॥

ॐ स्वरूपमिह यतु प्रदर्शितं

सर्वमेव अतदकारसंश्रितम्

तिद्ध सर्वजगतः प्रवर्तकं 4

तत्स्वरूपरहितं प्रकाश्यते

11 39 11

भासते स्वयं वाग्वपु:5 स्तकं

यन्न कर्तृ न च कर्म कस्यचित् ।

<sup>6</sup>हलन्तं भवति तत्प्रकाशकं

कर्तृकर्मकरणादिसंश्रयात् ॥ ४० ॥

ॐकल्पमुभयरूपसंगमाद्

वर्तते सकलसंसृतिस्थितिः ।

तिद्वियोगकरणेन धीमतां

जायते निखिलबन्धमुक्तता ॥ ४१ ॥

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-स्तत्प्रकाशकसवर्णनिष्ठितम्

प्राकृतं यदिप हल्स्वसंज्ञितं

तद्विकारवपुषि प्रतिष्ठितम् ॥ ४२।

अच्स्वरूपरिहतं वपुर्यदा



<sup>1.</sup> A: -पेक्षोप्रतो

<sup>2.</sup> A : यदैव-

<sup>3.</sup> A:सो-

<sup>4.</sup> A : चिन्त्यम्

<sup>1.</sup> A : मध्यमं

<sup>2.</sup> A: कारणादृतम्

B: तदाकार-

l. A: जगतो प्रवत्तक

<sup>5.</sup> A : चावपु:

A: हलान्तं

हस्य भाति तत एव तत् तदा । स्पन्दते तदिह तत्प्रकाशितं चित्रविश्ववपुपा तदग्रतः || 83 || हस्वरूपमुपलीयते यदा पूर्ववर्णवपुषि प्रभास्वति 1आभिमुख्यमवलम्ब्य तद्गतं क्षीणसंसृतिरिहोच्यते तदा 118811 षोडशार्णकलनादनु तदा यार्णजातिरपराप्युदेत्यतः सा क्रमेण परिशिष्टदेवता बीजरूपविधिनैव सार्थका 118411 अहंकारः सोऽयभिष्टिश्चिकित्स्यः2 नैतन्मानी अप्रतिमुच्यते कश्चित् । त्यक्त्वैवैनं सर्वकामैर्विमुक्ताः शान्तात्मानो ब्रह्मभूयत्वमीयुः ॥ ४६ ॥ एतावत्यः कल्पनाः संभवन्ति याः संसृष्टा विश्ववैचित्र्यहेतोः । आसां बीजेष्टा हिता:4 स्था यथाई कामप्राप्त्या वैश्वरूप्यं भजन्ते ॥ ४७॥ सर्वधर्मपरिवर्जितं यदा द्रव्यमेति सुधियां दृशः पथि चेतनं भवतु वाप्यचेतनं मुक्तये भवति तावतैव तत् 118611 यद् यदत्र परिकल्पशुद्धया

वस्तु किञ्चन दृशा विभाव्यते ।

1.	A : अभिमुख्य-
2	A . Barlacaur

तत्तदेव भवतो विमुक्तये

ज्ञायते किमुपदेशविस्तरैः	11 88 11
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भवभयभिदमेकं केशवं संश्रयेऽहम्	[
एकायने अप्रसूतस्य कश्मीरेषु द्विजन्मनः	1
कृतिर्वामनदत्तस्य सेयं वर्णसमाश्रया	114711

वर्णविकारो नाम पञ्चमं प्रकरणम्॥4

A : -गाली

A : हिता

<sup>1.</sup> A:-वरिष्ट

A : प्रस्तुतस्य

A : श्लोकाः ५२

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<sup>6</sup> चक्रारविन्दनाभ्यस्मिन् मण्डले धातृनिर्मिते	1	
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<sup>1.</sup> A:-ात्मने

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<sup>1.</sup> A: सिद्धायो



<sup>2.</sup> A: -नुमोदते

<sup>3.</sup> A: घ×जि

<sup>4.</sup> A: नाध्य

<sup>5.</sup> A: -र्नित्मेरच्च

<sup>6.</sup> A: नरवि-

<sup>7.</sup> A: लेपाम
8. A: कुर्वानो
9. A: तदमाक्षेपा
10. A: मन्वानः

A: स्तम्पायोत्प
 A: प्रणतस्य

<sup>4.</sup> A: एता

A: करात्
 A: समुपवंच्√ित
 A: धारणक्रमः

तस्मात् प्रयत्न आस्थेय आत्मतत्त्वावलोकने ।
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सोऽपि द्वादशभागात् स बुद्ध्यादीन्द्रिययोगतः	1
चिदा	11011

<sup>7.</sup> A: स्वादेग्लः



<sup>1.</sup> A: नहातात्सविदः

<sup>2.</sup> A: सर्वनिकी

<sup>3.</sup> A: ग्लोका:२७

<sup>1.</sup> A: यज्ञानो

<sup>2.</sup> A: व्यनिवेशयात्

<sup>3.</sup> A: ज्ञायते

<sup>4.</sup> A: संवत्सगे

<sup>5.</sup> A: प

<sup>6.</sup> A: -मासाता

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